Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 46

Poetry.

From the Boston Transcript.

ON THOSE WHO FELL AT BULL'S BLUFF.

O say not that they died in vain,
Nor mourn in tearful sorrow;
They lost the day on yonder plain,
But they have gained To-morrow.

Outnumbered three to one, they fell
Like heroes in old story;
The rebel rout they failed to quell,
But won—immortal glory.

Such faith, such courage they inspire,
To doubt would now be crime;
They touch the land with sacred fire,
And kindle hope sublime.

Then if we weep our gallant dead,
Let smiles our tears divide,
And laying low each noble head,
Thank God with grateful pride!

CAMBRIDGE. G.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

How fell he? by resistless ball,
Or sabre cut or bursting shell?
What matters it to him, to all
Who meet their death in doing well?
The good and brave,
Who die to save
Their home and country they can tell

How sound he sleeps! in storms, the surf
Rolls in long thunder to the shore;
Each blade of grass that crowns his turf
Quivers before that earthquake roar;
His deadened ear
No sound can hear;
Trumpet nor drum shall call him more.

The deep mouthed guns that frown above
And proudly guard the subject wave,
Can stir no pulse of fear or love,
Can wake no echo in his grave;
His race is run,
His prize is won,
God's blessing on the sleeping brave.

A TROUBLE FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

It is stated, on the authority of the Richmond papers, that the miserably executed Confederate Treasury notes have been *so extensively counterfeited* that they almost cease to circulate, no one being able to tell the true from the false! Here is the bitter bit, the counterfeiter counterfeited—nearly worthless paper in competion with paper entirely worthless. When Mr. Stephens assured the Southern people that the notes would be good if the Government did not issue an immoderate quantity, "not over one or two hundred millions," and if the independence of the South was successfully maintained, he forgat to add a further condition, and take into consideration the possibility of "another Richmond in the field" in the shape of a conterfeiter.

About a month ago, the Richmond *Enquirer* was very anxious that the Confederate Congress "should be awoke," as it elegantly expressed it, to the dangers of a depriciated currency, which it declared "was more to be dreaded than all of 'Lincoln's legions!'" How must that journal feel, now that this new and dangerous blow has been struck at the Rebel financial operations? But there is a sovereign remedy at hand. The Confederate currency will soon *not be worth counterfeiting.*

ROMANTIC LOVE SCENE.—'Tis past the hour of midnight. The golden God of day, who yesterday his emblazoned chariot through the heavens, has ceased shining on the earth, and a black pall reigns over the lower section of our city. Nothing is heard save the distant step of the melancholy bill poster, as he pursues his homeward way. Suddenly a sound breaks the stillness of the night, it is the voice of Frederick William, calling in plaintive tones upon his beloved Florence Amelia:

"Throw open the lattice, love, and look down upon the casement, for I, your own dear Frederick am here."

"What brings thee at this time of the night when all is still and gloomy?"

"I come to offer thee my heart. Upon my soul I love thee—truly, wildly, passionately love thee. Dost thou reciprocate?"

The maiden blushed as she hesitated.

"Ah," cried he, and the face of our hero lit up with a sardonic smile, "thou lovst another?"

"No! no! no!" cried Florence.

"La why not rush to this bosom that is bursting to receive thee?"

"Because," replied the innocent, but still trembling damsel, "*I am undressed!*"

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

It is said that Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, has intimated to the Government that, in view of the threatening attitude of the rebels, he would prefer to surrender his present commission as our representative to Russia, and enter the army in active defence of the Government, and that the President and Cabinet have the subject under consideration. The indomitable bravery of Mr. Clay, and his well known character at home, would be of great service to our cause in Kentucky.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of Nov. 5th.]

SECRETARY CAMERON IN NEW YORK.

A SERENADE AND A SPEECH.

The Secretary of War, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, yesterday morning went to Governor's Island. They were received with appropriate honor by Colonel Loomis, of the Fifth Infantry, in command. The troops there were reviewed, and the company were subsequently entertained at the Colonel's quarters, the band playing some very fine airs. After viewing the works on the island, and inspecting the ordance and ordnance stores, the party returned to New York and dined at the Astor House, Archbishop Hughes making one of the company. It is understood that the Secretary and suite leave at 11 o'clock this morning for West Point.

About 11 o'clock last night a serenade was tendered the Secretary of War. Dodsworth's band were stationed in the spacious rotunda of the Astor House. A large assemblage had gathered, the band had played various selections; and, as they struck up "Home Sweet Home," Secretary Cameron came upon the stairway, and was greeted with hearty applause.

Col. John Cochrane, of the Chasseurs, said he had the honor of introducing one who was the representative of that Union sentiment that they had assembled to honor and to glorify in his person. [Applause.]

Secretary Cameron said: I am extremely obliged for the kindness that has prompted this visit to-night. I am glad to meet you, representing as you do, this great city. It is a momentous time in the history of our country—a country which only the other day was united, prosperous and happy, but which is now torn asunder; and we have before us one of the most important wars the world had ever seen. Why we should have been thus chastised by Providence it is not for me to say, but there must have been some cause for it; and I do not believe the wrong has been here in this section. Still it is our business to vindicate ourselves, and to restore our country to the prosperity and the vigor which it has formerly enjoyed.—I am not vain enough to think that this demonstration is made for me individually, but you have come to pay your respect to this Government, of which I am a part. I have come here to thank the men of this city for what they have done for their country. You have a population of a million of people. You have already sent out about 35,000 good men to fight for our laws, our institutions and our country. I am sure, if need be, and you are called upon for more, that this city will send 100,000. [Cheers] In the war of the Revolution; when we were building this Government the little State of Massachusetts, with a population of but little over 300,000, sent into the field at one time 55,000 of her people [A voice, "Bully for Massachusetts," and cheers.] more than one for every five of her whole population. At no time was Massachusetts more patriotic or more brave than New York: and when the time comes for one-fifth of her population, you will send some 500,000. ["That is so," and cheers.] Gentlemen, she has not only sent her sons, but she has given her money, not by thousands, but by millions, and hundreds of millions, and she will double and quadruple those hundreds of millions, if necessary, to save this glorious country, which our Fathers of the Revolution established. [Applause] We have had, gentlemen, some reverses, and we have some excuse to make for them. The people of the North are a working people; for fifty years they have been employed in the quiet pursuits of civil life. For more than thirty years the people of the South have been meditating this foul rebellion.—They have been preparing for war while we were thinking only of peace. They were not content with availing themselves of their own resources, but stole them from us. Traitorous men sent munitions of war and money to the South, and, when the time was ripe for rebellion, they stole what they found there. The soldiers which they had educated at West Point, were corrupted, and were ready to fight against their fathers and brothers here.

In every war in this country we have had reverses at the outset. But we have now passed the days of reverses, I believe. [Cheers]—When the war commenced, when we had no money in our treasury, for they had robbed us of that; and we had no guns in our arsenals for they had stolen them—now we have plenty of money and abundance of men. We have a brave and gallant young General at the head of our army. [Tremendous applause, and three cheers for McClellan, which were followed by three cheers for General Scott].—That young soldier is the idol of his troops, because of his care of them. In every contest which he has had thus far he has been victorious. He has disciplined his army in such a manner as to insure victory with the immense hosts which will be under him. Therefore, I say to you, gentlemen, that our day of trouble is gone by. We have only to have a little confidence in each other. Let us wait till that young General is ready for the conflict, and he will pledge his life upon victory. [Cheers.] I am glad to meet you for many other reasons than I have stated. There was a time when Pennsylvania was the greatest State, but New York has outstripped her.—But your wealth adds to our wealth, to our prosperity, while our success will increase your wealth. Pennsylvania, with two millions of population, while you have three millions, has sent to the field, I am proud to say, 1,500 more than the State of New York. I mention that merely, gentlemen, because I am sure if you had known it before, you would have outstripped us. I have no doubt your being told of this will cause a spur to enlistments, and that next month you will not be 1,500 behind, but 1,500 before us. [Cheers] Gentlemen, I rarely make speeches. My life has been one of action, and therefore you will now excuse me for saying good night to you. [Great Cheering]

Hon. John Cochrane followed in a patriotic speech, which was loudly applauded.

The band having played several airs,

Adjutant General Thomas was introduced amid cheers. He came, he said, as a soldier and a soldier only. He had looked over the whole matter, and he was convinced that we had raised up an army as was never brought together before. Beside we had right upon our side. [Cheers]. We were fighting for our country and Providence would not desert us in such a cause. [Cheers].

The assembly then dispersed.

The Resignation of Breckinridge.

We have heard that John C. Breckinridge has published a manifesto to the people of Kentucky, dated at Bowling Green, the Rebel headquarters, but we have been unable to get a sight of it. The St. Louis Republican appears to have been more fortunate and gives us some insight to its contents. Mr. Breckinridge says it is written at the first moment since his expulsion from home that he could place his feet on the soil of Kentucky. This is a most impudent perversion of the truth, for he never was expelled from home; he left Lexington impelled by his guilty fears of arrest, and his retreat was lighted by the burning self consciousness of his complicity with treason.

When the mock "Duke" of Tobbin's Comedy is compelled to lay aside the borrowed robes of authority he does it in a constrained grace "as a well bred dog walks down stairs when he sees preparations making for kicking him down, "and in the same spirit Breckinridge resigns his seat as a member of the Senate of the United States, saying, "I exchange with proud satisfaction a term of six years in the United States Senate for the musket of a soldier." This is the bluster of the "Ancient Pistol," for we all know that the service of the ex Senator, if he serves at all, will be in some honorary position, with sword and on a charger. Our St. Louis contemporary says the address would fill two of its columns, and is made up of misrepresentations. Breckinridge says there is no longer a Senate of the United States within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution—"the United States no longer exists—the Union is dissolved."

But Kentucky is still one of the United States: his deceived and betrayed constituents are still loyal; they recognize proudly the existence of the Government of their fathers, and they deny that the Union is dissolved.—By what argument can Mr. Breckinridge assert that the Union is dissolved now more than it was in August last, or that the existence of the United States has been imperilled since the session of Congress, when he occupied his seat as a Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky, and drew his pay from the Federal Treasury for his services? If Mr. Breckinridge believed when he took the Government's gold, that the United States no longer existed, and that the Union was dissolved, he acted like a pretty larceny thief and a swindler. He knows that his course is indefensible; he is self convicted of the vilest treachery to the State which has honored him: and, being unwilling to face the indignant people of Kentucky, he has sneaked away from their presence, and, surrounded by cutthroats and thieves, incendiaries and felons, as a body guard, has issued his impudent manifesto.

We do not care particularly about seeing the text of this last dying speech and confession of John C. Breckinridge. We know that he cannot justify his conduct, but that he has the insidious talent to conceal his real purposes beneath glittering sentences and honeyed words. The Republican calls them "frivulous and unjustifiable excuses for a bad act." But the trial and condemnation of Mr. Breckinridge were held and pronounced before the jury of popular opinion months and months ago. While he was holding the second office in the gift of this people and presiding over the Senate of the United States, while he was afterwards a candidate for the Presidency. And while he was exercising the duties of a United States Senator, he was plotting to betray his country and was in league with the infamous traitors who conspired to break up the Government.

Of all persons engaged in this nefarious work, he achieved the lowest depth of degradation, for he allowed himself as a fourth candidate to distract and divide the vote of the country, with the full confidence that it would lead to the election of Mr. Lincoln and thus prevent to the Southern malcontents a pretext for their acts of secession. While those who were his fellows in this treachery left their seats in Congress, he remained there, and gave aid to them in opposing every appropriation of men and means to resist the rebellion, although it was menacing, within five or six miles, the very Federal Capital where he was sitting.—No man is more deeply and terribly responsible for the blood and pillage and crime and horror of the last six months. He knows it, too, he knows that he is as guilty as Cain the first fratricide, and he flies from the vengeance that awaits him. He is a refugee from his native State, with the brand upon his brow and the gnawing vulture of remorse at his heart. His fate will be that of a traitor.

In the last battle,
Borne down by the flying,
Where mingles war's rattle
With groans of the dying,
There shall he be lying.

Monster of perfidity, ingrate and fiend, his name will be eternally linked with those of Judas and Arnold, and, when history seeks to recount the damning deeds of those who have entitled themselves to the execration of mankind, that name will be foremost in the scroll, which was borne by one, who, in the very spirit of the arch demon, thought it "better to rule in hell than serve in heaven."—*Louisville Journal.*

REMOVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

EXCITING NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 3.—Yesterday small bodies of the enemy came within twelve miles of us, and news was received of the approach of their advance guard, 2,800 strong. Preparations were being made to go out and attack them, when Gen. Fremont received the unconditional order from Washington relieving him from the command of the Western Department. Simultaneously the newspapers arrived announcing the fact. The intelligence spread like wildfire through the camps, and created indescribable excitement and indignation.

A great number of the officers signified their intention to resign at once, and many companies laid down their arms, declaring that they would fight under no one but Fremont.—The General spent much of the afternoon in expostulating with the officers, and urging them, by their patriotism and their personal regard for him, not to abandon their posts.—He also issued the following fare well address to the troops:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Mo., Nov. 2.

"Soldiers of the Mississippi Army—Agreeably to orders this day received, I take leave of you. Our army has been of sudden growth, and we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirit which you bring to the defence of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career.

"Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I have thus far labored to bring together.

"Soldiers—I regret to leave you most sincerely. I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown to me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to gain; but I shall claim to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by my companions in arms.

(Signed), "J. C. FREMONT,
"Major Gen. U. S. A."

The feeling ran intensely high during the whole of last evening, and there were meetings held almost everywhere. The various bands serenaded the General, and whenever he appeared he was greeted with cheers.

Though notifying General Hunter, as his order directed, that he had no longer command over the troops, General Fremont spent several hours in making a personal examinat on of the ground about the city to be prepared for a battle, and in accordance with a written request from all the brigadier generals here, he remained throug the night, ready to lead the army in case of attack.

All the troops slept on their arms, and many officers remained on their posts all night, an attack being hourly expected; but nothing occured more than the firing on our pickets on two different roads. The enemy are now encamped on the old Wilson creek battle ground.

Gen. Fremont is prepared to leave for St. Louis, and will go as soon as Gen. Pope arrives, the latter having been sent forward to take command till General Hunter gets there.

Universal gloom prevails throughout the camp. A battle will undoubtedly occur ere long. The troops will meet the enemy firmly, but they are disheartened and have lost their enthusiasm. The body guard, who could not be induced to remain, and who will now disband, as the terms of their enlistment permit, will accompany Gen. Fremont and his entire staff, including Gen. Ashboth, commander of the first division.

Gen. Fremont will permit no demonstration from the troops on his departure.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2.—[Special to the St. Louis *Republican.*]—Reliable information has been received here from different sources that Gen. Price was at Cassville on Thursday, with 25,000 men, and McCulloch ten miles this side of that place. with 10,000 more, with the intention of marching on Springfield and offering us battle on the old Wilson creek ground.

McCulloch was expecting 10,000 additional troops from Arkansas.

A large number of the residents of Green, Jasper, and other counties, recently joined Price's army, and many of our officers think the rebel force now nearly 60,000 men.

Fremont has been up nearly the whole of the past five nights making the most perfect arrangements for a battle, and the confidence of the army in him was never so great as at present.

General Lane and Sturgis have arrived, and Pope and McKinstry are hourly expected.

[The above despatch was written previous to the reception of Fremont's order to retire.]

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 3.—Fremont and staff left for St. Louis this morning. He is accompanied by his body guard and will reach St. Louis on Wednesday.

When is an Irish girl most disposed to take compassion on her lover? When her heart goes pity-pat.

Rebel Financial Statement.

One result of the recent movement on the Upper Potomac was to bring into our possession a copy of the Leesburg (Va.,) Washingtonian of October 19—a sound Secession journal, of course. The following article, containing a singular expose of the financial difficulties of the Rebels, is copied by the Washingtonian from the Richmond Whig.—*Boston Advocate*

"OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.—There is a growing feeling of uneasiness in the country regarding the conduct of our public affairs. Many letters we receive admonish us of this fact. One correspondent goes so far as to say this feeling of uneasiness is augmented by the silence of the press.—For months, while the War Department was in hands utterly incompetent, not a murmur of complaint found its way to the public ear through the columns of the papers. The apprehension exists, in view of the sluggishness of our operations, that similar imperfections still continue, and are smothered over by the remissness of editors.

"There may be something in this. We, in common with the press and people, received the Administration with open arms and unbounded confidence. We all felt that our destinies were linked with it. We had faith in its zeal; we had an aversion to distrusting its capacity for promoting our commod wishes. The deplorable consequences which resulted from the mistaken confidence in the War Department are still felt, and may at this very time be causing the embarrassments which shed such a gloom over the land. There is, however, another branch of the public service, little less important than the War Department, which attracts public attention and excites anxiety—that which relates to the ways and means for defraying the expenses of the war.

"It is evident our expenditures cannot fall short of three hundred millions of dollars. What expedients has the Secretary of the Treasury proposed by which to raise this amount of money? We are only aware of the loan for $15,000,000 authorised by the Congress at Montgomery—of which only ten millions have been taken; the produce loan, which has yielded only some thousand bales of cotton, not yet sold, and not likely to be sold soon; the $100,000,000 treasury notes authorized by the last session of Congress; and the direct tax, which may yield 15 millions. This is the sum total, and on its face it does not reach one-half of the inevitable expenditure. The failure to realize the loan for the whole of the fifteen million proves, not a want of zeal among our people, but the absence of money. No people are richer in *property*, necessary to the support of life, but not convertible into specie! and none have more valuable products, when the markets of the world are open, but valueless under existing circumstances. As to the produce loan, we suppose every man in the Confederacy except the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Dellow, is conscious of its utter failure.—The direct tax, which collected, may produce fifteen millions. But that, in connection with the State taxes, will require more than the amount of money in the hands of the people. The banks will be the only recourse, and they, to meet the wants of the community, will be forced to expand to a point prohibited by their charters, and endangering the worth of their notes. The remaining and most considerable item is the hundred millions of Treasury notes. Without this item, supposed to be opposed to all Mr. Memminger's financial views, he would not have more than 25 millions with which to confront 300 millions of expenditure; with it, he can only muster 125 millions, leaving an unprovided deficit of 175 millions of dollars.

"It will do no harm to look the difficulty square in the face. The war must go on. It will require large sums of money. The people, who have no money, are willing to mortgage every particle of property they own to feed, clothe and pay the army. But how does the Secretary of the Treasury propose to raise the missing 175 millions? The direct tax is already accounted for on the other side; the produce loan cannot be relied on for a dollar; and any other mode of borrowing is wholly impracticable. If eight per cent. stock is not taken, neither would twenty per cent—and for the same reason, the want of money or the conventional representative of value.

"It will not do to postpone this vital question till our armies are paralyzed for the want of money, as they were six weeks ago for the want of arms and powder. If Mr. Memminger can fight the war through without money, nobody would be more rejoiced at it than we would be. But we do not believe he or any one else can achieve impossibilities. We know vast sums of money will be necessary to work out this great cause. If he has any other expedient for raising these sums than by converting the production of the country into currency, it will be a great relief to know what it is. Our conviction is that, if a wise forecast had been exercised in this regard, the Confederate States might six months ago have had 150 or 200 millions to their credit in London, and our coast might now be guarded at all points by iron plated steamers.

"Slow coaches will not do in revolutionary times. The Yankees are issuing indefinite millions of treasury notes, based on nothing but the faint hope of our subjugation; and with them, though in competition with sterling bills, they fancy, they will be able to wage successful war against us.—While we, who have cotton bales and tobacco hogsheads, which possess political as well as financial value to make them the basis of the best currency in the world, refuse to profit by them."

Pluck of the Hoosier Girls.

The young ladies of Logansport, Ind., at a meeting held on the 30th of September, passed the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we deem it to be the duty of every young unmaried man to enlist and fight for the honor of his country, his flag, and his own reputation.

2d. That the young men, in this time of our country's peril, have but one good excuse for not being a soldier, and that is cowardice.

3d. That the young man who now fails to respond to the call of his country, is not worthy the kind regards of the smiles of the young ladies of our native Hoosier State, and that none but ladies of a doubtful age will smile on such men.

4th. That we will have nothing to do with young men who refuse to go to the war, and that "Home Guards" must keep their distance.

5th. That the young man who has not pluck enough to fight for his country, has not got the manliness to make a good husband.

6th. That we will marry no man who has not been a soldier.

7th. That we will not marry till after the war is over; and then "Home Guards!" *no never!!*

Some men's mouths seem to be like the dikes of Holland—made to keep out water.

The dangers of knowledge are not to be compared to the dangers of ignorance.

There is a slight indication of progress in the right direction in the following letter of instructions from the Secretary of War to Gen. Sherman:

"Secretary Cameron, in his letter of instructions to Gen. Sherman, in command of the expedition to the Southern coast, says:—"You will avail yourself of the services of any persons, whether or not fugitives from labor, who may offer themselves to the National Government, and employ them in such services as they may be fitted for, either as ordinary employees, or if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization in squads, companies, or otherwise, as you may deem fit to the service; this, however, not to be a general arming of them for military service. Loyal masters are to be assured that Congress will provide just compensation for the loss of the services of the persons so employed."

The folks at Washington are not yet ready to come up squarely to the issue, but the symptoms are favorable—an abatement of the mental malady on the subject of the peculiar sacredness of slave property of rebels. We don't see why the "organization in squads, companies, or otherwise, as you may deem fit to the service," may not be construed to "mean business" in a pretty general way, if necessary, and so we trust he will construe it, and make good use of the rebels' chattles to aid the loyal Union troops to bring the masters to their senses. We should so construe it, unhesitatingly, in every emergency where the Union forces might be hard pressed, and Gen. Sherman must do likewise, or he will be criminal in case of needless loss of life or defeat, which might be avoided by using the slaves in any way to aid our forces. He should (if he did not) have taken a few intelligent colored men along, to gain the confidence of the slaves.

GOV. CURTIN TO GEN. SCOTT.

The following letter has been addressed by Gov. Curtin to Lieut. Gen. Scott:

"*Sir*: I regret extremely that you should have passed through Harrisburg the other day without my having any knowledge of your approach or presence, as it would have given me sincere pleasure to have had the opportunity of paying the official and personal homage to which your eminent patriotism and genius entitle you, and which every citizen of Pennsylvania would rejoice to offer. Although infirmity of health has compelled your retirement, we shall not cease to cherish the memory of your glory, and hope that you will long be preserved as a living example of the highest public spirit and gallantry, and that our young men may learn from your career that virtue and merit lead surely to the affections of a grateful country.

"I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

"A. G. CURTIN."

"To Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott."

THE DEATH OF COL. BAKER.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 22.

The following General order No. 10 was issued immediately on the receipt of intelligence of the death of Col. Baker:

"It is with great pain that the Governor and Commander-in-Chief has learned of the death of Col. Edward D. Baker upon the field of battle. Although not a citizen of Pennsylvania, he had been selected by many of her sons as their commander, and he met his death while gallantly leading them into action. The same feeling which inspired his soldiers to regard no State lines when our common country was in danger, induced the Commander Chief to recognize him while living as a Pennsylvania soldier, and impels him now that he is dead to bear public testimony to his gallantry and worth.

By command of

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
[Signed.] CRAIG BIDDLE, A. D. C.

The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial makes the following statement in reference to the death of Col. Baker:—"The writer met Col. Baker in June last, on a steamer going from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe. He said he did not expect to survive the war; that, in his judgement, he never should see the shores of the Pacific again. This was hardly so much a presentiment on his part as it was a calculation. He said the troops were green, and it would be necessary for the officers to expose themselves. He had seen service, and would feel it a duty to lead his regiment. The enemy had plenty of sharp-shooters, and he presumed they would pick him off. He said he believed it would be his fate to die at the head of his regiment, and so he did.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE ABOUT IT!—Fremont's gallant men, it seems, have already recovered all the ground lost in Missouri—recaptured Lexington and Springfield—won brilliant victories at Wet Glaze and Fredericktown, with several other splendid little affairs—all since the charge of "incapacity" and the demand "off with his head" were made by the "Blair family." If he should even fail to catch Price, he has restored all that was lost, and scotched if not killed Rebellion in his "department." What has been done meanwhile by the great army of the Potomac?

Why is a disconsolate youth like a mower? Because he heaves a *scythe.*

Why is necessity like a great many lawyers—Because it knows no law.

Bells which should be well hung—Rebels.

Big heads often belong to big fools.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Nov. 15, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible.

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c.: also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance*.

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save bother to them, and be of immense benefit to us.

Old Quarters taken *at par* on all kinds of accounts.

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF the relatives of John Adams, a cooper by trade, who removed from Bedford County to Mercer County, about twenty years ago, will call on the subscribers, they will hear of something to their advantage.

S. H. TATE,
Nov. 8, 1861. JOHN MOWER.

☞MONEY MONEY.—We urgently request all indebted to us in any manner, to send or bring us the amount they owe us, or at least, a part, next week. We must have money or we will have to "shut up shop."

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Knitting Association of Bedford will meet at the Court House, on Monday evening, Nov'r 18th, 1861, for the purpose of making arrangements to secure the purchase and manufacture of more woollen goods for the Union volunteers.—All the ladies and gentlemen of the town and country are earnestly invited to attend.

GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT.

It will be seen by the news which we publish in to-day's paper, that Gen. John. C. Fremont has been removed from the command of the army in the West. This news fell like a thunderbolt on the gallant army which he raised in so incredibly a short space of time. That his army and the whole West should have the most unbounded confidence in Gen. Fremont, we think, is a sufficient answer of the charges brought against him. He appears to have done more for the cause of the Union, in the short space of time he has been in command, than any other of our Generals, and we think it was very unfortunate to remove him, at the time when a battle was expected. The charges against him were incompetence and extravagance. Adjutant General Thomas made a lengthy report against him, and his charges were merely heresay evidence, most of which have been already proved false. Gen. Fremont, before leaving, issued an address to his army, which for patriotism cannot be surpassed. He called upon his officers and men to obey their new commander, and do their duty to their country. We presume that Gen. Fremont will demand a court martial, and until after its decision, persons should not condemn him.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The returns of the recent election in this State, says the N. Y. Tribune, come in very slowly, but the quality is very good, and those already received indicate a majority of 80,000 or upward for the Union State ticket, with the exception of Canal Commissioner for the short term. The three-cornered contest for this office has doubtless resulted in the election of Mr. Wright, the Democratic candidate. Late returns show the election of Mr. Jacob S. Freer, Dem., to the Senate from the Xth (Ulster and Greene) District instead of T. R. Westbrook, Union Dem., and the success of John Gansen, Dem., instead of Henry W. Rogers, Union Dem., in the XXXIst (Erie) District. As we have before stated, there will be a large Union majority in each branch of the Legislature.

OUR FLEET.

The glorious news from our fleet will send a thrill of joy to the heart of every patriot in the land. The capture of the rebel forts at Port Royal and the taking of the town of Beaufort, S. C., is the most terrible blow the rebels have yet received. It is touching them in their most tender parts. The harbor at Beaufort is said to be the best on the Southern coast—it is in the heart of the rebellion, and will afford an excellent harbor for our ships, and will probably be opened as a cotton port to the world.—Success to our gallant fleet. Let it go on in the good work so auspiciously commenced.

LATER.—Since the above was in type we have received by telegraph, a confirmation of the news above referred to. A U. S. vessel has arrived at Annapolis, which reports that our fleet arrived at Port Royal, and after some unavoidable delay commenced the attack. The fight lasted four hours, when the rebels abandoned their works, leaving their forts, guns, pistols, officers' swords, and all their valuable papers. The number killed on our side, was eight men, and one officer, and about twenty wounded. The rebel loss considerable, our men found 52 rebel dead bodies, which they buried.

Going to the War.

We understand that Capt. D. W. Mullin intends leaving for Harrisburg, with his company next Tuesday. Our old friend, Isaiah Conley will be first Lieutenant. The company has been recruited in the Western part of our county, and we learn is composed of as fine a body of men as can be found anywhere. Capt. Mullin served in the three months service, and will make an excellent officer—so will Lieut. Conley. Several young from our town are going in this company. This is a rare opportunity for patriotic young men to volunteer.

Full returns of the late election in Maryland show about 30,000 Union majority on the State ticket, and the choice of 10 loyal and 1 Rebel Senator; and 66 Union to 6 Rebel Delegates. Can there be longer any doubt as to the loyality of Maryland? It is stated that Governor Hicks will call a special session of the Legislature to undo the treasonable legislation of the last session.

A dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans, the only one since the reports about his fighting and surrounding Floyd, dated Friday last, was received at headquarters to-day. It says not a word of the Virginia thief, or of any engagement, or immediate prospect of an engagement with the rebels.

Lieut. Gen. Scott, sailed for Europe, on last Saturday in the steamship, Arago. A nation's prayers for his health go with him.

We call attention to the advertisement in relation to Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. JONES, of N. Y., the successful Oculist and Aurist, will practice at the WASHINGTON HOTEL, Bedford, Bedford County, from the 15th until the 25th of November. Dr. J. has had the advantage of a thorough medical education in Europe and America. His Diplomas hang in his office. For the names and residences of persons he has cured far and near, read his circular. Dr. J. straightens cross eyes in two minutes, and performs all kinds of surgical operations.

MUSTER ROLL

OF CAPTAIN RYCE'S COMPANY, NOW AT CAMP CAMERON.

H. L. Ryce, Captain.
W. P. Barndollar, 1st Lieut.
Edwin H. Hickok, 2 Lieut.
C. R. Miller, 1st Sergeant.
R. P. Pilkington, 2d "
Levi Smith, 3d "
J. M. Middleton, 4th "
W. H. Nulton, 5th "
I. H. Rawlins, 1st Corporal.
J. G. Fleegel, 2d "
Jno. W. Boehm, 3d "
Phil. Huzzard, 4th "
Alex. Lyon, 5th "
Jacob Cypher, 6th "
A. S. Bennett, 7th "
Wm. Adams, 8th "
D. S. Elliott, Musician.
John Stoudenour, "
Jacob Stoudenour, Wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Agnew Levi J.	Kiser David O.
Bloom John	King John T.
Bolinger Alex.	Kendig John H.
Brown George	Klahre Theo.
Beuseman Charles	Kramer Jerry
Cypher H. S.	Kramer Frs.
Cessna Geo. W.	Leary Jas. M.
Cutler Jonathan	Leader John
Corbett Wm. A.	Long Joseph
Charleston John	Mittong J. W.
Conrad Thomas	Merelith C. B.
Duffy James	Martin Thomas
Doll Paul	McBride Bernard
Eckles John T.	McCoy William
Fleegle S. S.	Millhouse Aug.
Fotter Jos. J.	Negley D. S.
Fotter Joseph	Norris Jesse
Foor Daniel V.	Nolan John
Fisher George	Needle Josh.
French Michael	Pennell H. C.
Gephart John	Reisling Wm.
Gillian Dominic	Ruel Ferdinand
Gabe Lawrence	Smith S. S.
Gross Solomon	Snave Jos. W.
Gahala William	Steckman Dan. H.
Hutchison William	Sahn Calvin
Heffleflnger W. H.	Sutton Joseph
How Thomas	Taylor Jas. H.
Hershberger Sam.	Taylor Robert
Hatz William	Thatcher Bartholomew
Humbert David	Washabaugh Wm.
Jones Samuel	Wolf Samuel
	Witmyer Daniel

GLORIOUS VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

PARIS KY., Nov. 12. Gen Nelson met the rebels under Gen. Williams, at Pikesville, Pike county, Kentucky. on Friday last, and gained a glorious victory.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Col. Labe Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 3,800 men, Col. Harris of the Ohio Second Regiment in front with 600 men. Col. Harris falling back, and Col. Moore pressing forward till the enemy were brought into the midst of Nelson's Brigade, when our forces pressed them upon all sides, killing four hundred and taking one thousand prisoners. The rest scattered in all directions. The Federal loss is small.

OFFICIAL] REPORT.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 12.—A courier from Gen. Nelson's Brigade with despatches for Adjt. Gen. Thomas, reports fighting at Pikesville for two days. The rebels lost 400 killed and 1,000 prisoners.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE SUMTER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A family letter received here, dated on the 25th of October, on board the United States frigate Santee, off Galveston, confirms the report of the capture of the Pirate Sumter. The writer says she was caught in her own trap.

It seems that she mistook one of the U.S. gunboats for a merchant vessel and started in pursuit. When the gunboat had drawn her out far enough she turned and chased her ashore.

Her officers and crew are prisoners on board the U. S. steam frigate Niagara.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—An officer of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who came from Hatteras Inlet and just arrived in the Old Point boat, says he had a long conversation with a party who brought the news of the capture of Beaufort to Hatteras. He was not a deserter, but a private citizen, and a man of considerable intelligence, who had crossed the Sound at the risk of his life to bring the news to the Federal troops. The officer's report of the conversation corresponds precisely with what had already been sent.

Outside of this statement there is a report that in the taking of Beaufort, a large part of the town was burned.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE FLEET.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10, via Baltimore.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning, with the Twentieth Indiana regiment. A deserter, who reached the Inlet in a small boat, stated that news had been received on the mainland of the capture of the two rebel forts at Port Royal, and the landing of a large Federal force.

Beaufort had also been taken by our troops. No particulars had arrived, but the main facts correspond with the news received a few hours since from Norfolk by a flag of truce.

Great excitement prevailed on the arrival of the news at Norfolk. From the same source we have a rumor that the Railroad above Beaufort (the line connecting Savannah and Charleston) had fallen into the possession of our troops; with an immense quantity of stores.

Five deserters, who reached Newport News this morning, state that the rebels up the James river are in consternation, and also bring the improbable rumor that our troops had advanced up the Railroad as far as Charleston.

The French frigate Calbrie was burnt to the water's edge, on Friday last, off Hatteras—all hands saved.

The U. S. Gunboat Albatross has arrived from the blockade of Beaufort, North Carolina. Her captain reports that he discovered the Transport Union ashore on the 6th inst., about 8 miles to the eastward of Bogue Inlet; but in consequence of the heavy weather, had no communication with the shore until the following day, when he landed with a flag of truce and learned from the Captain of a rebel company, the following particulars:

The Union went ashore, or rather was run ashore, in a sinking condition, on the 1st inst., and soon after broke in two in front of the smoke stack The crew, 73 in number, and 15 horses, were saved. The men are prisoners at Fort Macon and Raleigh, North Carolina. A large quantity of stores was seen piled up on the beach.

At the time of the disaster the steamer Winfield Scott was in company with the Union, and the captain of the latter expressed the opinion that his consort was lost, she having suddenly disappeared. Nothing is known concerning the rumored loss of the Ocean Express. There are rumors of three Federal vessels having gone ashore.

THE FIGHT AT BELMONT, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—General Grant telegraphs from Cairo to the headquarters here, that our victory at Belmont was complete.—We captured 130 prisoners, and all the rebel artillery, but were obliged to leave part of the guns behind for the want of horses to haul them away.

Some of the prisoners report that a large force was preparing to start to reinforce Gen. Price, but this attack will no doubt prevent it.

Our loss is about 250, and of this number about one-half were killed or mortally wounded.

THE BATTLE AT BELMONT, MO.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The War Department has received an official telegram concerning the battle at Belmont, Missouri, which generally confirms the newspaper statements. It says that Capt. Bieloski, of Gen. McClernand's staff, was killed, and among other particulars, "We fought all the way into the enemy's camp, immediately under the guns of Columbus, spiked two guns and brought away two, together with 200 prisoners." The Federal loss is stated at 300, that of the enemy being much heavier.

Later and Important.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Cairo, says it is impossible to obtain anything like an accurate report of the killed, wounded and missing in the engagement at Belmont on the 7th.

It is estimated that twenty-five of the Twenty-second Illinois are missing.

The total missing are reported at three hundred and fifty.

Of the Seventh Iowa Col. Lauman was wounded, but not dangerously.

Lieutenant-Col. Wendell killed; the Major and Adjt. are missing, and the reported killed in Logan's Regiment is 35 and 47 wounded.

All but 44 of Col. Fouke's regiment, answered at the roll call, yesterday afternoon.

The loss in Buford's regiment has not been ascertained, but it is supposed not to be heavy.

One hundred and twenty prisoners were taken.

All accounts concur in placing the rebel loss much heavier than our own.

Belmont has been abandoned by the rebels. They have 150 prisonars, and acknowledge 350 killed, but would not permit the Federal officers who went to Columbus with the flag of truce, yesterday, to visit the place to which they conveyed their dead.

No reliable news has been received from Col. Oglesby's command, which started on an expedition against Jeff. Thompson's command, at Bloomfield, a few days since. A report prevails, however, that he had encountered Jeff. Thompson's forces, killing three hundred and loosing fifty of his own command.

THE UNION TRIUMPH IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Returns have been received from three-fourths of The State.—The Legislature stands, as far as heard from, about 65 Union, and not one Secessionist.—For the Senate, 10 Union men have been elected, and not a single Secessionist. Seven Secession Senators hold over, but they are principally boarding in Fort Warren. The Union cause has already secured, with the three Union men holding over, a clear working majority in that branch.

The majority for A. W. Bradford, the Union candidate for Governor, will not be less than 32,000, and the vote in all the counties is the largest ever cast in the State. Hurrah for our Union-loving State.

GEN. SCOTT IN NEW YORK.

Gen. Scott, on Friday morning, was waited upon by the deputations from the Chamber of Commerce and Union Defence Committee, of New York, and, in answer to an address from the two bodies, delivered the following speech:

"I go, gentlemen, across the ocean for a short period, and for a special purpose—for the chance of getting rid of this dizziness, which perplexes me almost every moment—and in hope of finding some relief for the infirmities I have labored under for many years, and which have been greatly increased by the unceasing labors of the last ten or eleven months.

"It is my expectation to return again to that country to which I am, like yourselves, nobly devoted. All that country—I mean the Union—commenced with the good old thirteen States, I hope will soon be made up again to its thirty four. Although I have been compelled to retire from the field, I have the consolation to be able to assure you that the command of the army is in competent hands. My opinion on the subject may have some weight with you.

"I leave in the field generals of great ability—Major Generals McClellan and Halleck—of a high order of intellect, of scientific attainments, of much ability in all military affairs, and of excellent judgment and discretion. Under their command, and those of the brigadier generals, I have no doubt the arms of the country will be led to victory. I have no doubt that in their hands the destinies of the country will be safe; and I have no doubt that they will achieve a successful and honorable peace within a few months, and that the great blessings of peace will again be restored to us within a reasonable period.

"I have considerable confidence in the Administration of the country. I do not speak of party confidence, for I have long ceased to be a party man. I have great confidence in the President. He is a man of genius, untiring zeal, and conscientiousness. It is due from me to say that he is not a President of my making; I had no part nor lot in his election. I confess that he has agreeably disappointed me. He is a man of great ability, fidelity, and patriotism. I could speak in a similar manner of several members of the Cabinet, but I forbear."

Afterwards, he was waited upon by the whole Union Defence Committee, and, in reply to them, he made the following speech:

"The language of praise is sweet when it comes from high sources of intelligence and moral worth; and sweet, also, is the consciousness of having labored hard through a long life to merit it. The measure (he added) was full and overflowing. The great calamity which has befallen the country—the rebellion—had found him advanced far in life; and the labors, responsibilities, and anxieties which it had thrown upon him, had broken him down. He was now but a wreck. If the calamity had occurred three or four years before, it would have found him vigorous and in a condition to do some service in meeting it; and he would have met it, he flattered himself, successfully.

"Although he was *hors de combat*, yet he was happy to say—and his opinion on this subject might be of some value—that he had left on the field a large and patriotic army, in which were many of the best citizens of the country, the best of officers and men, commanded by generals of great merit; generals capable of maintaining and achieving victory.

On the field were young and vigorous men, competent to perform all the duties which the country requires of them—Major General McClellan, a man of scientific attainments and genius, and of respectable experience, Major General Halleck, another officer of genius, science, and discretion—who would meet all the expectations of his Government and country, and many brigadiers and colonels of great worth.

"He (General Scott) did not therefore despair of the Union; he was even confident of the success of our cause within a limited time, and hoped that the coming spring would find the rebellion suppressed. In a short time more, he hoped that another union of fraternity would be re established so firmly as to endure forever. The Union had commanded all his affections. The Union was his country, and he knew no other. To the United States only he owed allegiance, and he meant to die in that allegiance."

JOHN C. FREMONT.

Whatever other faults may belong to the character of John C. Fremont, an over-weening self-esteem is not one of them. It may be that he is too proud to be vain—for vanity and pride do not often go together—but certainly he has none of that self love which is quick to take offense, and is so apt to lead its possessor to rash and ill-judged, and sometimes to criminal acts for his own justification. It may be that he is not great enough for the military command of the Western District; that he wants experience, judgment, energy, and that insight into character which would be a safeguard against his surrounding himself with dishonest men. On these points we have nothing to say here, for it is on such charges that he is arraigned by the Government. But surely it is not improper for us to affirm that if he is not great enough for that command, he is, at least, great in his removal from it. "He that ruleth "his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."

For in truth it seldom falls to the lot of man to be placed in a position more trying than his. It is not within the range of possibility that he believes himself guilty on those points whereof he is accused; for, if that were the case, he would long ere this have relinquished his command voluntarily. However wise and just the Government may be; however wrong Gen. Fremont may be, most assuredly his confidence in his own innocence is unwavering, and he looks upon himself as an injured man. The order for his removal comes to him at the head of an army in the field—an army of 40,000 men, every one of whom is bound to him with a personal devotion and attachment such as has been rendered to no commander of any country except Napolean. It is something that he should obey the order for retiring without a murmur, though we trust there is no General in the service who would not have been equally prompt in obedience to such a duty. But it is not only that he was at the head of such an army, so bound to him by that peculiar influence which he wields over all who become his followers; but he was on the eve of a battle, long looked for. The enemy whom he had followed for hundreds of miles; the enemy by whose defeat the country for weeks had told him he might justify himself; the enemy who, with fire and sword, had made a State a desert, was at length before him, and about to be delivered to his bow and spear. In the temper of that army at whose head he stood, not merely a General but a beloved chief, he could have fanned the spark of mutiny—who can doubt it?—into the flame of rebellion by a word. Was the word spoken? Was there even the thought of speaking it? Clearly not. "Soldiers!" he says, "I take "leave of you. I regret to leave you sincerely. I deeply regret that I shall not have "the honor to lead you to the victory you are "about to win. We have grown together, and "I have become familiar with your brave and "generous spirits. I thank you for your re-"gard and confidence."

If there is in all this a shade of sadness, there is, much more, a tone of unbounded trust in the personal relations and the sense of duty that bound them together. For, he says, "Continue *as you have begun*, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me.—Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain, *as I am, proud of the noble army* which I have thus far labored to bring together." Measure these words by the temptation which the times the circumstances, and the hour, would have been to common men, and they are simply noble and sublimely right. There was no temptation for him to trample under his feet, because it is in the character of the man to forget himself and remember his duty. He had no self-love and no ambition to justify, but remembering that the enemy, whom he had followed so far, was before him, and by his side an army whom his lightest word could sway, he bade them follow their appointed leader to victory, claiming only the right to share with them *their* triumph. There are not many instances in history of such entire abnegation.

Whatever, then, may be the result of the court-martial which, we presume, will be accorded to Gen. Fremont, the praise, at least, is due him of being a man who can fall with dignity, and without losing, at the moment of a great and sudden trial, his keen sense of self-respect, and of his duty to his country.—Whatever may be his faults as a General, it it shall be proved that he has any, the strength and the purity of his patriotism even the best among us may emulate Even his enemies who have expected, perhaps hoped, a different course of conduct in him, must, at least, give him credit, for the integrity of his character and purposes—*New York Tribune.*

ONE BY ONE the calumnies of Adjutant Thomas's Report—made up to destroy Fremont—are being refuted; so that General Fremont, when he comes to take up the web of villiany himself, will only need to collect these denials of Thomas's own witnesses—We have already given the full history of the mean lies about the guns and the blankets.—The pontoon bridge at Paducah proves to have been at least as safe and economical of *life* as the Edwards' Ferry scows, which *drowned* those who trusted in them. Of the "palatial mansion," the St Louis *Democrat* of Monday says:—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

"The $6,000 for the Brant Mansion is referred to as a piece of extravigance. The house is very commodious, containing about twenty four rooms, half of which are occupied as officers' quarters. It is ascertained that the regular allowance for quarters to the officers who were in this house, amounts to $6, 600, showing after all that the occupancy of the house was simply an economy of $600 to the Government."

And from the same paper we copy the following direct refutation of two other grand lies in Thomas's infamous report:

MAJOR SELOVER IN ANSWER TO ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS.

St. Louis, Mo, Nov. 2, 1861.—To Brigadier General L. Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army—Sir: I have just read your official report on the condition of the Western Department, dated October 21, 1861, directed to the Secretary of War, in which I find reference is made to myself, as follows:

"Gen. Hunter stated to me that he had just received a written report from one of his Colonels, informing him that but twenty out of a hundred of his guns would go off. These were the guns procured by Gen. Fremont in Europe. I will here state that Gen. Sherman, at Louisville, made to me a similar complaint of the great inferiority of these European arms. He had given the men orders to file down the nipples. In conversation with Col. Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General at Louisville, just from California, he stated that Mr. Selovar, who was in Europe with Gen. Fremont, wrote to some friend in Sanfrancisco that his share of the profits of the purchase of these arms were $30,000."

If the above statement of yours is true, as coming from Col. Swords, then he (Col. S.) has been guilty of circulating a base and malignant falsehood. I have never made a dollar, directly or indirectly, out of any arms ordered or purchased by Gen. Fremont in Europe; nor have I ever written to any friend, in Califarnia or elsewhere, that I had made, or expected to make, a dollar in any manner, shape, or form, out of such purchase.

I am amazed, sir, that you should make to the Secretary of War an official report based on vague information, and without positive evidence of the facts. Very respectfully,

Your obd't servant. A. A. SELOVER.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4, 1861.—*L. Thomas Adjt. Gen. Washington, D. C.*—SIR: I see in your report, published in the New York *Tribune* of October 20th, a paragraph in the following words:

"By Direction of Gen. Meigs, advertisements were published for proposals to furnish grain and hay, and contracts were subsequently made for specific sums—twenty eight cents per bushel for corn, thirty cents for oats, and $17 94 per ton for hay. In face of this, another party in St. Louis, Baird, or Baird & Palmer (Palmer being of the old firm in California, Palmer, Cook & Co., Gen. Fremont's agents in that State,) were directed to send to Jefferson city, where hay and and corn sbound as fast as possible, 100,000 bushels of oats, with a corresponding amount of hay, at thirty three cents per bushel for the grain, and $19 per ton for hay." (See voucher No. 7)

The *facts* are these: On the 29th of August I received a requisition from J. M'Kinstry, Quartermaster, as follows: "Please furnish Quartermaster's Department 100,000 bushels oats," &c. In pursuance thereof I purchased 100,000 bushels of oats, for which I paid from twenty seven to thirty two cents per bushel; in addition to which I paid cartage and labor from boats and elsewhere, to the order of the government at thirty three cents per bushel—the price agreed upon with the Quartermaster.

On the 1st of October I received a telegraphic dispatch as follows:

Camp Lillie, Jefferson City, Oct. 1.—To E. L. Beard:—Brigadier General J. M'Kinstry directs me to order you to send, at once, one hundred thousand (100,000) bushels of oats, with a proportionate amount of hay—some part of both to-night by railroad, the other by boat. You will call on E. H. Castle for railroad transportation, and on Barton Abie for steamer transportation.

J. C. WOOD, Colonel and D. Q. T.

The hay cost me $17,$18, $19 and some of it $20 per ton. The price charged the government was $19 per ton. In pursuance of the above order I delivered hay and oats amounting to $31,292 57. After which the order was discontinued, as the Quartermaster found he could supply himself at Tipton at less rates.

It is, perhaps proper for me to state that the bids, under the advertisement referred to as having been ordered by General Meigs, were opened on the 25th of September, nearly one month *after* I received the requisition from Quartermaster M'Kinstry, and the average of the bids were largely over thirty three cents for oats and over $19 per ton for hay—showing that the price agreed to be paid me was not exorbitant. The lowest offer which was accepted, under General Meigs advertisement, was twenty eight and thirty cents per bushel for corn and oats—and I learn from the Quartermaster that but little has been delivered on that contract—that the contractor had failed to meet his engagements, and he was compelled to get his supplies elsewhere.

E. L. BEARD.

Camp Correspondence.

CAMP CURTIN, Oct. 31, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—According to promise I seat myself to drop you a few lines, by way of giving you, as well as the rest of our friends, the current news. Our experience in camp life is not very extensive as yet, but so far the boys are all perfectly delighted, and when asked how they like it, are almost invariably heard to say, that they would not take one hundred dollars and return to their homes while the country stands in need of their services. We have now been in camp three weeks, the company has been well provided for, and is now making rapid progress in their drill. All are attentive to their duties, and though they were gathered up from different parts of the county, they treat each other as though they were brothers. The Captain, who had been absent for some days, returned yesterday, bringing some new recruits, and all hands were as much pleased to see him as though he had been absent for months.

Captain Compher came in last night, bringing a fine looking set of men. His company numbers about 60. The Captain is a fine drill officer and will be a useful man.

Our regiment is nearly full, and then farewell to Camp Curtain, and the old Keystone State, perhaps forever. But let that be as it may, we will not flinch from our duty but boldly go on to crush out the enemy that would so ingloriously trample upon our most sacred rights. And while we do this we will not forget our friends at home, especially those of Schellsburg, many of whom have denied themselves the luxuries of life that they might make the soldiers happy.

There are abou six or seven thousand men in camp. New companies and squads are coming in every day. It is now growing late and I will close. I will write you soon again.

Yours, &c., J. H. M.

The above letter was received too late for insertion last week.

A CASE IN POINT.

As a good many people are appalled at the prospect that, should the war for the Union go on, we shall actually have negroes fighting beside white men against the Slaveholder's Rebellion, we reprint the Proclamation of that eminent slaveholder and soldier, ANDREW JACKSON, calling the free negroes of Louisiana to arm for the defence of New Orleans, when threatened by a strong British force, in December, 1814. Old Hickory always went in for using any club that served his turn when there were heads that needed breaking.—Hear him:

Proclamation to the free colored inhabitants of Louisiana:

Through a mistaken policy, you have been heretofore deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable Government. As fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to rally round the standard of the eagle to defend all which is dear in existence.

Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in the cause without amply remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations. Your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. In the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you.

To every noble-hearded, generous freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz: one hundred and twenty-four dollars in money, and one hundred and sixty acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay and daily rations and clothes furnished to any American soldier.

On enrolling yourselves in companies, the Major-General commanding will select officers for your Government from your white fellow-citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be appointed from among yourselves.

Due regard will be paid to the feelings of freemen and soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same camps, be exposed to improper comparison or unjust sarcasm.—As a distinct, independent battalion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen.

To assure you of the sincerity of my attentions, and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the manner of enrollment, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of the address.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General Commanding.

THURLOW WEED, in rehearsing the grievous sins committed by Gen. Fremont, reasserts the exploded theory that on assuming command at St. Louis, he took a house for his headquarters for which the Government is paying $6000. We have repeatidly stated that the house does not cost the Government a cent; that its use was tendered freely by a relative of Gen. F., and that it is nobody's business, under the circumstances, whether it was a brown stone front or a log cabin. Most of the accusations rehearsed by the venerable Thurlow, are of the same ancient character, and have been refuted time and again.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above, and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for their mercies; Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of the Commonwealth, that they set apart

THURSDAY, 28TH OF NOVEMBER

as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God, that, having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with plenty, and in the increase of the ground and the flocks, and in the ripening in of the fruits thereof, so that our garners are filled with plenty: AND for having favorably on this Commonwealth and her people, opened the bars of her gates and multiplied her children within her, and made them to dwell in one mind, and preserved peace and harmony among them. Beseeching Him also on behalf of the United States, that our beloved country may be delivered from the calamities of civil war, deliverance from these great and imminent dangers wherewith she is compassed about, and that He will mercifully still the outrageous violence of her violent, unruly rebellious people, and restore unto them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and lead lives more pleasing in all godliness and honesty, and more obedient in His holy commandments, and more worthy to the just and manifest authority of the public, so that we, leading a peaceable life, may continually offer the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

Secretary of the

THE New York *Times* was a strong supporter of Fremont, was most bitter against the report of Adjutant General Thomas, which, in the outset of the Fremont, was most bitter against the report of Adjutant General Thomas, which, in the outset of the *averted* instead of confirming that report, and of the over the Press, it says.

"This vigilance has been relaxed, and has commanded universal respect. The Press has been quite as independent, just as it has unflinchingly surrendered his person to the sacrifice was deemed necessary for public good. It could scarcely be anticipated, however, that the Administration would make to the rebels, intentionally, such a full, free and unlimited disclosure of its weakness as the private memorandum drew up for the information and Secretary Cameron had told the world that, when once to attack the enemy at Manassas tion,'—that 'not twenty guns would go off,'—that officer was utterly incompetent. Union cause was hopeless, that 200,000 troops could not the young men were all cowards, no large body of troops could be raised in that State, and promptly denounced as false more. Yet all these and more of the same character world under the official Department. It is proper indiscretion of the country ed by the newspapers.

The *Times* also observes:

"A paper obviously hostile in object, may be suspected of ten for a specific object. ly. We are, accordingly find the report of Adjutant of inaccuracy, and that own choosing, and who es to report. E. W. Quartermaster under Gen. letter for publication, ble errors in Gen. Th his testimony, especially port in regard to c These, it seems, were and at a price so low of corruption; and i the character of the notice of Gen. Fre better ones, if bette at once substituted these blankets was on

NEW FALL AND [illegible] GOODS

INQUIRER—EXTRA.

EYE AND EAR

And Diseases of the Skin of long standing, and the

ORGANS OF SENSE AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

DR. JONES,

CHIEF PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON TO JONES' EAR AND EYE INSTITUTION,

No. 218 West Fifteenth St., New York,

HAS been persuaded to make a professional visit to some of the principal cities in the United States, thereby to bring his skill within the reach of thousands who could not avail themselves of it in New York. (His place in New York will be temporarily filled by his uncle, Dr. W. S. JONES). The success of Dr. JOHANNES JONES, both in the surgical and medical treatment of the Eye and Ear wherever he has practiced, has been hailed with joy. The press has recorded many of his skillful operations, reminding the people that they cannot always have Dr. JONES with them, and not to delay if they need his services. DR. JONES will practice

Dr Jones will practice at the Washington Hotel, Bedford, Pa, from the 15th till the 25th Nov., 1861.

READ

Dr. Jones' letters on cataract and catarrh on the other side, and read the other side also for the names and residences of persons cured far and near by Dr. Jones.

DR. JONES has had a thorough medical education in both America and Europe, and is considered, by those who know him best, to be the most scientific and successful Oculist and Aurist in the world. He is a graduate of the Old and New School Medical Colleges, and of an Eye and Ear College. *His Diplomas and documents hang in his office.* Dr. J. is prepared off-hand to perform any operation that can be performed in any country on the globe; but he cures by gentle and mild remedies most of the complaints for which others use the knife.

He inserts Artificial Eyes without pain, to move and appear as the natural Eye

He has hundreds with him, and is prepared to suit all cases. He introduces artificial ear-drums where the natural drum is perforated or destroyed. Discharges from the ear, and noise in the head—no matter what the cause may have been, or of how long standing—his remedies do not fail to cure. Catarrhal affections and diseases of the throat he cures successfully. He applies electricity in many cases as an adjuvant, and his instruments for the application of this agent, and for examining the eye and ear, enable him to detect with accuracy the most obscure diseases, as well as to cure the same. Besides having twice the usual advantages in everything that pertains to the science of medicine, he does not look upon any one as a RIVAL, much less as an EQUAL, in curing diseases of the Ear and Eye. He has had the advantage of every civilized country to perfect himself in ophthalmic and aural surgery; he has devoted his life and fortune to the Eye and Ear.

DR. JONES' treatment is of a specific nature, and neither debilitating nor painful, and, so far in advance of the science of the age, that he views the painful and severe remedies commonly used, as both dangerous and barbarous in the extreme. He performs all kinds of operations without pain; **cross-eyes made straight, without the least danger, in two minutes**; cataracts operated for, specks and tumors removed, and everything pertaining to the Eye and Ear treated and operated for in the most skillful manner. Western Ophthalmia, and every **kind of Sore Eyes, Dr. J. cures with mild and pleasant remedies heretofore unknown.**

THE ENGLISH MAGNIFYING EAR-LAMP AND FRENCH OPHTHALMOSCOPE,

WITH POWERFUL AMERICAN LENSES, enable Professor JONES to detect, by night or day, the most deep-seated diseases of the Eye and Ear, with a degree of certainty that years of experience cannot accomplish without them.

DR. JONES has a case of 500 different kinds of medicines with him, comprising the best from every part of the world, with which he cures nearly all of the OLD-STANDING (chronic) diseases that afflict both sexes and persons of every age, without any inconvenience or neglect of business.

CROSS-EYES MADE STRAIGHT AND NATURAL.

This operation can be performed in all cases without fail, and Prof. Jones will do it successfully in old or young. Strabismus disfigures the person so afflicted very much, and it also renders the eye practically of no use. The operation restores sight and removes the disfiguration. An operation on one eye does not affect the other: if any Doctor tells you so, you can with safety impute the assertion to his ignorance. Dr. J. operates for **Enlarged Tonsils,** and has INSTRUMENTS OF AN IMPROVED KIND FOR THAT EXPRESS PURPOSE; also: **Artificial Pupil, Ptosis, Pterigium, Nævi** (or mother's mark), **Encanthus, Excanthus, Tumors** in or about the Eye and Ear, **Cancers** of nose and face, and is prepared also for all kinds of Plastic operations. **Watery Eye,** and **Fistula Lachrymalis,** Dr. J. treats with success, and is also prepared to introduce gold or silver tubes where it is necessary. Prof. JONES' instruments are superior to those of any surgeon in the United States, and are in keeping with the mechanism and science of the age, and give him a decided advantage in all difficult operations over other good surgeons, not one in a thousand of whom possess such a useful, modern, and magnificent case of costly surgical tools.

SPECTACLES, with brilliant, clear, and beautiful lenses cut from Scotch and Brazilian pebbles, Australian and California brilliants, to correct those conditions of imperfect vision that medical or surgical skill cannot reach; and for near and far-sighted persons, as well as those whose eyes have become flattened by age. Half the advantage of spectacles is lost by not having those that are adapted to your eyes. It is therefore most desirable to have your spectacles or pebbles selected by a scientific Oculist and Optician like Dr. JONES.

Price of Spectacles, Three Dollars, and upward. His prices for medical treatment or surgical and other operations are from $5 to $500; in the great majority of cases his prices are from $15 to $40. HIS TERMS ARE CASH.

☞ KIND READER—Time will be well employed in perusing both sides of this Circular, and you may do much good by sending it to any afflicted person you may know.

PERMANENT ADDRESS—

JOHANNES A. JONES, M.D.

Jones' Eye and Ear Institution, at 218 West Fifteenth St., New York.

P.S.—Testimonials, &c. on the opposite page.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of [illegible] November [illegible]

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for November Term, 3d Monday, 18th day, 1861.

John Smith, Esq., Thaddeus Hoenstine, Anthony [illegible], Esq., John Feighter, Michael [illegible]lentine, Robert [illegible]der, Joseph [illegible] Jr., Daniel [illegible]r, William [illegible]avis, Amariah Rock, Jr.,

[illegible]nber Term,

[illegible]h Mentzer, [illegible] Byers, Jr., [illegible]M. Barten, [illegible]h Snowden, [illegible]tham M. Pi[illegible]an, Samuel [illegible]W. Horton, [illegible] Wm. Leary, [illegible]gh Wilson, Samuel Carr[illegible] Yont, John [illegible]lton, James [illegible]ohn Cypher,

[illegible]scriber, living [illegible] June, last, [illegible]e with a bell [illegible] of the ear of [illegible] The owner or [illegible]d, prove prop[illegible]y.
[illegible]L CLARK.

[illegible]OTICE.

[illegible]ving been grant[illegible]tate of George [illegible]'d, all persons [illegible]otified to make [illegible] having claims [illegible]roperly authen[illegible]

[illegible]V. ICKES, Administrator.

[illegible].

[illegible]d trading under [illegible]hoemaker & Co., [illegible]ttual consent. [illegible] indebted to said [illegible]who is authorized [illegible]aid firm. All ac[illegible] December, 1861. [illegible] officer for col[illegible]fficient.
[illegible]AMER, & CO.

[illegible]ased, the goods of [illegible] & Co., and in ad[illegible]pply of [illegible]R GOODS, [illegible]roduce or on four [illegible]ual customers, at [illegible]er & Co. Call, see [illegible]nderson's Row.
[illegible] SHOEMAKER.

[illegible] THIS.
[illegible]RY STORE.

[illegible] just returned from [illegible] of fashionable
[illegible]R GOODS,
[illegible]ns, Plumes, Flounelvet ribbons of all [illegible] of every variety.—white, also zephyrs [illegible]es, sewing silk of all [illegible]r yourselves, Store [illegible] Fyan's.

[illegible]

[illegible]erned that at the next [illegible]County, the undersign[illegible] from their office, of [illegible]d testament of Jacob [illegible]

[illegible]N NYCUM,
[illegible]OB SHARTZER.

[illegible]NOTICE.

[illegible]plication of Elias Deh[illegible], dec'd, to sell or [illegible] of said dec'd. to pay [illegible]ppointed to take the [illegible]ets, will meet the par[illegible]n Bedford, on the 11th [illegible] o'clock.
[illegible]LINGENFELTER, Auditor.

[illegible]rs' Notice.

[illegible]tration having been gran[illegible] the estate of Hamilton [illegible] Township, dec'd., all [illegible]state, are hereby notified [illegible]iately, and those having [illegible]ill present them properly [illegible]ent.
[illegible]N W. SCOTT,
[illegible]PH HUTCHISON, Admrs.

[illegible] of Mackarel and Herring [illegible]o sale cheap at J. M [illegible]p store.

[illegible]c Sale

[illegible] REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]cutors of the last will and [illegible]tart Replogle, late of South [illegible] Bedford County, dec'd, by [illegible]en to them by said will, will [illegible]e vendue or outcry on
[illegible]TH DAY OF NOVEMBER
[illegible]e residence of said deceased, [illegible]following described Real Es[illegible]

[illegible]te in said Township of South [illegible]g about
[illegible]AND SEVENTY ACRES,
[illegible]perty of said dec'd, adjoining [illegible]plogle, Christian Koehendar[illegible]augh, with about 125 acres [illegible]ace. The improvements are a [illegible]ouse, two stories high, with a [illegible]ed, a large frame barn, a large [illegible] spring house, a frame black[illegible]r's shop, a smoke house, dry [illegible] and an orchard of very choice [illegible]so upon the property a good [illegible] and stable. It is one of the [illegible]letely improved farms in Mor[illegible]land is limestone and is in a high state of [illegible]ation and is well watered having at least seven never failing springs upon it, and altogether the property is one of the most excellent and desirable in this section of the state.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, situate in said Township, containing about forty-four acres, adjoining lands of David O. Hoover, David Stuckey and others. This tract will be divided and offered in three pieces, or together to suit purchasers.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. Drafts of the lands will be exhibited, and the terms of sale made known on day of sale.

DAVID L. REPLOGLE,
JOHN L. REPLOGLE,
Executors of the last will, &c.,
of Richard Replogle, dec'd.

Oct. 25, 1861.

THE

ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY

OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR

RESTORING

THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.: Gents.:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, it is true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and answer invariably yes.—My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprize, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

AARONS, Run Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large medium, and small, the small holds ½ a pint and retails for one dollar per bottle; the mediums hold at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, N. York, 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggis and Fancy Goods Dealers.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

July5, 1861.

COURT PROCLMATION.

WHEREAS the Honerable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 18th day of Nov. next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within th,. said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shal be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, next, at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

The account of Daniel Young, Administrator of the estate of William Young, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd.

The account of David Miller, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Meichoir Fisher, late of Harrison Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Fisher, Guardian of Amanda Hammer, now Amanda Sleek, minor child of John Hammer, dec'd.

The account of Martin Boor, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Boor, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd.

The account of William Keeffe, Administrator, with the will annexed, of John Keeffe, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of Wm. Trout, committee of Nicholas Boor, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, for confirmation, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, next.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Oct. 25, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matter of the citation to Jacob Biddle, Trustee of Peter Biddle, to file an account of his trust. The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to take the evidence, find the facts, and report the same to the aforesaid Court, will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where, all parties interested are notified to attend

JOHN PALMER, Auditor.

Oct. 25, 1861.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for Sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1, Anderson's Row

June 20, 1860.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No 409 BROAWAY, N. York.

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors.

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞ AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. ☜

June 28, 1861.

DI[illegible]

On the 4th of Oc[illegible] SARAH CLAAR, da[illegible] Rock, aged 4 years, [illegible]
On the 3d of Novem[illegible] ANNIE SCHELL, ds[illegible] Rock, aged 6 years, [illegible] of Diptheria.

Within four weeks [illegible] been taken, by the S[illegible] of grace to that of [illegible] flesh and blood for p[illegible] ones, yet what a cor[illegible] that they have two [illegible] land, the streets of [illegible] an inducement for p[illegible] truth and in deed, t[illegible] sure hope of meeting [illegible] with the parents of

READ!

WE the unders[illegible] Compound [illegible] clothes, and cheer[illegible] lies of Bedford as a[illegible] ty, cleansing the cl[illegible] and time usually oc[illegible] soap.

MRS. ANNIE D. SHUCK, MRS. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
MRS. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.

Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

club of One Hundred, [illegible] sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.

Nov. 1, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861.

☞ Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

THE undersigned has purchased [illegible] of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce. P. A. REED.

Nov 8, 1861.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE, COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Nov. 15, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible.

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c: also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance*.

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save bother to them, and be of immense benefit to us.

Old Quarter: taken *at par* on all kinds of accounts.

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF the relatives of John Adams, a cooper by trade, who removed from Bedford County to Mercer County, about twenty years ago, will call on the subscribers, they will hear of something to their advantage.

S. H. TATE,
Nov. 8, 1861. JOHN MOWER.

☞MONEY MONEY.—We urgently request all indebted to us in any manner, to send or bring us the amount they owe us, or at least, a part, next week. We must have money or we will have to "shut up shop."

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Knitting Association of Bedford will meet at the Court House, on Monday evening, Nov'r 18th, 1861, for the purpose of making arrangements to secure the purchase and manufacture of more woollen goods for the Union volunteers.—All the ladies and gentlemen of the town and country are earnestly invited to attend.

GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT.

It will be seen by the news which we publish in to-day's paper, that Gen. John. C. Fremont has been removed from the command of the army in the West. This news fell like a thunderbolt on the gallant army which he raised in so incredibly a short space of time. That his army and the whole West should have the most unbounded confidence in Gen. Fremont, we think, is a sufficient answer of the charges brought against him. He appears to have done more for the cause of the Union, in the short space of time he has been in command, than any other of our Generals, and we think it was very unfortunate to remove him, at the time when a battle was expected. The charges against him were incompetence and extravagance. Adjutant General Thomas made a lengthy report against him, and his charges were merely heresay evidence, most of which have been already proved false. Gen. Fremont, before leaving, issued an address to his army, which for patriotism cannot be surpassed. He called upon his officers and men to obey their new commander, and do their duty to their country. We presume that Gen. Fremont will demand a court martial, and until after its decision, persons should not condemn him.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The returns of the recent election in this State, says the N. Y. Tribune, come in very slowly, but the quality is very good, and those already received indicate a majority of 80,000 or upward for the Union State ticket, with the exception of Canal Commissioner for the short term. The three-cornered contest for this office has doubtless resulted in the election of Mr. Wright, the Democratic candidate. Late returns show the election of Mr. Jacob S. Freer, Dem., to the Senate from the Xth (Ulster and Greene) District instead of T. R. Westbrook, Union Dem., and the success of John Gansen, Dem., instead of Henry W. Rogers, Union Dem., in the XXXIst (Erie) District. As we have before stated, there will be a large Union majority in each branch of the Legislature.

OUR FLEET.

The glorious news from our fleet will send a thrill of joy to the heart of every patriot in the land. The capture of the rebel forts at Port Royal and the taking of the town of Beaufort, S. C., is the most terrible blow the rebels have yet received. It is touching them in their most tender parts. The harbor at Beaufort is said to be the best on the Southern coast—it is in the heart of the rebellion, and will afford an excellent harbor for our ships, and will probably be opened as a cotton port to the world.—Success to our gallant fleet. Let it go on in the good work so auspiciously commenced.

LATER.—Since the above was in type we have received by telegraph, a confirmation of the news above referred to. A U. S. vessel has arrived at Annapolis, which reports that our fleet arrived at Port Royal, and after some unavoidable delay commenced the attack. The fight lasted four hours, when the rebels abandoned their works, leaving their forts, guns, pistols, officers' swords, and all their valuable papers. The number killed on our side, was eight men, and one officer, and about twenty wounded. The rebel loss considerable, our men found 52 rebel dead bodies, which they buried.

Going to the War.

We understand that Capt. D. W. Mullin intends leaving for Harrisburg, with his company next Tuesday. Our old friend, Isaiah Conley will be first Lieutenant. The company has been recruited in the Western part of our county, and we learn is composed of as fine a body of men as can be found anywhere. Capt. Mullin served in the three months service, and will make an excellent officer—so will Lieut. Conley. Several young from our town are going in this company. This is a rare opportunity for patriotic young men to volunteer.

Full returns of the late election in Maryland show about 30,000 Union majority on the State ticket, and the choice of 10 loyal and 1 Rebel Senator; and 66 Union to 6 Rebel Delegates. Can there be longer any doubt as to the loyality of Maryland? It is stated that Governor Hicks will call a special session of the Legislature to undo the treasonable legislation of the last session.

A dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans, the only one since the reports about his fighting and surrounding Floyd, dated Friday last, was received at headquarters to-day. It says not a word of the Virginia thief, or of any engagement, or immediate prospect of an engagement with the rebels.

Lieut. Gen. Scott, sailed for Europe, on last Saturday in the steamship, Arago. A nation's prayers for his health go with him.

We call attention to the advertisement in relation to Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. JONES, of N. Y., the successful Oculist and Aurist, will practice at the WASHINGTON HOTEL, Bedford, Bedford County, from the 15th until the 25th of November. Dr. J. has had the advantage of a thorough medical education in Europe and America. His Diplomas hang in his office. For the names and residences of persons he has cured far and near, read his circular. Dr. J. straightens cross eyes in two minutes, and performs all kinds of surgical operations.

MUSTER ROLL

OF CAPTAIN RYCE'S COMPANY, NOW AT CAMP CAMERON.

H. L. Ryce, Captain.
W. P. Barndollar, 1st Lieut.
Edwin H. Hickok, 2 Lieut.
C. R. Miller, 1st Sergeant.
R. P. Pilkington, 2d "
Levi Smith, 3d "
J. M. Middleton, 4th "
W. H. Nulton, 5th "
I. H. Rawlins, 1st Corporal
J. G. Fleegel, 2d "
Jno. W. Bœhm, 3d "
Phil. Huzzard, 4th "
Alex. Lyon, 5th "
Jacob Cypher, 6th "
A. S. Bennett, 7th "
Wm. Adams, 8th "
D. S. Elliott, Musician.
John Stoudenour, "
Jacob Stoudenour, Wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Agnew Levi J.	Kiser David O.
Bloom John	King John T.
Bolinger Alex.	Kendig John H.
Brown George	Klahre Theo.
Beuseman Charles	Kramer Jerry
Cypher H. S.	Kramer Frs.
Cessna Geo. W.	Leary Jas. M.
Cutler Jonathan	Leader John
Corbett Wm. A.	Long Joseph
Charleston John	Mittong J. W.
Conrad Thomas	Meredith C. B.
Duffy James	Martin Thomas
Doll Paul	McBride Bernard
Eckles John T.	McCoy William
Fleegle S. S.	Millhouse Aug.
Fotter Jos. J.	Negley D. S.
Fotter Joseph	Norris Jesse
Foor Daniel V.	Nolan John
Fisher George	Needle Josh.
French Michael	Pennell H. C.
Gephart John	Reisling Wm.
Gillian Dominic	Ruel Ferdinand
Gabe Lawrence	Smith S. S.
Gross Solomon	Snave Jos. W.
Gahala William	Steckman Dan. H.
Hutchison William	Sahn Calvin
Heffleginger W. H.	Sutton Joseph
How Thomas	Taylor Jas. H.
Hershberger Sam.	Taylor Robert
Hatz William	Thatcher Bartholomew
Humbert David	Washabaugh Wm.
Jones Samuel	Wolf Samuel
	Witmyer Daniel

GLORIOUS VICTORY IN KENTUJKY.

PARIS KY., Nov. 12. Gen Nelson met the rebels under Gen. Williams, at Pikesville, Pike county, Kentucky. on Friday last, and gained a glorious victory.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Col. Labe Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 3,800 men, Col. Harris of the Ohio Second Regiment in front with 600 men. Col. Harris falling back, and Col. Moore pressing forward till the enemy were brought into the midst of Nelson's Brigade, when our forces pressed them upon all sides, killing four hundred and taking one thousand prisoners. The rest scattered in all directions. The Federal loss is small.

OFFICIAL] REPORT.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 12.—A courier from Gen. Nelson's Brigade with despatches for Adjt. Gen. Thomas, reports fighting at Pikesville for two days. The rebels lost 400 killed and 1,000 prisoners.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE SUMTER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A family letter received here, dated on the 25th of October, on board the United States frigate Santee, off Galveston, confirms the report of the capture of the Pirate Sumter. The writer says she was caught in her own trap.

It seems that she mistook one of the U.S. gunboats for a merchant vessel and started in pursuit. When the gunboat had drawn her out far enough she turned and chased her ashore.

Her officers and crew are prisoners on board the U. S. steam frigate Niagara.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—An officer of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who came from Hatteras Inlet and just arrived in the Old Point boat, says he had a long conversation with a party who brought the news of the capture of Beaufort to Hatteras. He was not a deserter, but a private citizen, and a man of considerable intelligence, who had crossed the Sound at the risk of his life to bring the news to the Federal troops. The officer's report of the conversation corresponds precisely with what had already been sent.

Outside of this statement there is a report that in the taking of Beaufort, a large part of the town was burned.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE FLEET.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10, via Baltimore.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived from P[illegible]

"I go, gentlemen, across the ocean for a short period, and for a special purpose—for the chance of getting rid of this dizziness, which perplexes me almost every moment—and in hope of finding some relief for the infirmities [illegible] him, and about to be delivered to his bow and spear. In the temper of that army at whose head he stood, not merely a General but a beloved chief, he could have fanned the spark of mutiny—who can doubt it?—into the flame of

INQUIRER—EXTRA.

TESTIMONIALS AND REFERENCES.

☞Read the Other Side First.☜

In the treatment of the EAR AND EYE, and the other organs of sense, it becomes necessary to have a good knowledge of everything pertaining to medicine and surgery. What are called regular Physicians *may* have graduated in either the *old* or the *new* school college, and can boast of a one-sided education. Dr. JONES *has had a thorough education in both the old and the new school medical colleges*, and in an Eye and Ear College, and in the Eye and Ear Infirmaries and Hospitals of America and Europe, and his *Diplomas from the same hang in his office.* It is impossible for a physician who has but the usual medical education, to successfully treat the Eye and Ear. Therefore, Dr. JONES has availed himself of all the advantages the world affords to fit himself for his natural and chosen profession; and of his success the reader may judge by the following testimonials:—

NAMES OF MEDICAL GENTLEMEN

Through whose examination Dr. JOHANNES A. JONES has gone, and who have testified to his ability in the strongest language possible, by placing their names to his Diplomas, which are suspended in his Office, open to the inspection of the interested.

VALENTINE MOTT, M.D., LL.D.	New York.	Prof. JOHN J. CRANE, M.D.	New York.	Prof. W. A. REED, M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.
ALEXANDER MOTT, M.D.	"	" W. H. CHURCH, M.D.	"	J. R. COX, Jr., M.D.	" "
JOHN W. FRANCIS, M.D., LL.D.	"	GEO. MEED, M.D.	"	C. J. HEMPEL, M.D.	" "
A. CLARK, M.D.	"	Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D.	"	Rev. A. V. PARSONS, D.D.	" "
Prof. GEO. SAYRS, M.D.	"	DAVID S. ROGERS, M.D.	"	Prof. W. JONES, Jr., M.D., LL.D.	London, Eng.
" J. W. GREEN, M.D.	"	J. P. GARRISH, M.D.	"	Sir A. MOORE, M.D.	" "
" B. F. BAKER, M.D.	"	Prof. M. STEVENSON, M.D.	"	Prof. DePFAFF, M.D.	Paris.
" ISAAC WOOD, M.D.	"	" J. BEAKLEY, M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.	" PULASKI KADESKI, M.D.	Vienna.
" JAMES N. WOOD, M.D.	"				

From the *N. Y. Tribune* of May 14, 1860.

Dr. JONES is a thoroughly educated physician, a graduate of the old and new school medical colleges, and of an eye and ear college. No oculist and aurist, now practicing, has had the advantage which Professor JONES has had.

From the *N.Y. Daily News*, May 12.

He discards the usual barbarous practice, and cures those difficult cases that the profession consider incurable. The advantages and skill of this institution cannot be had anywhere else.

"We have seen cases of deafness and affections of the eye of various kinds that Dr. JOHANNES A. JONES has cured. We have seen an artificial eye introduced by Him, which gives no pain, and cannot be distinguished from the natural organ. We have seen a number of persons in this vicinity who have been cured of old-standing diseases by him. As a general physician, he is equal to the best: as an oculist and aurist, he is both scientific and natural, and his equal we have never met. He will bear any recommendation that the press can bestow.—*Editor Paterson Guardian*, Paterson, N.J., July 6, 1859.

Woodgeen Farm, May 18, 1861.

DR. JONES:—I am under a thousand obligations to you. I could not see clearly out of my eye before you straightened it: now it is natural, and I can see perfect. MISS MARIA M. TILPA ANDERSON.

☞My address is, *Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.*, Box 19.

MARY SWENK, Conshohocken, *Hare-Lip* from birth, operated upon and made perfect by Dr. JONES.

JAMES BLAIR, Pottstown, of an impediment in speech of twenty years' standing, cured by Dr. JONES.

MARY WIDDEHAM, 605 Deacon St., West Philadelphia, cured of Bronchitis and Catarrh by Dr. JONES.

Hon. H. MABON, Philadelphia, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, cured by Dr. JONES.

I have been troubled all my life with an annoying and burning disease of the skin, which during the summer was unbearable. I had doctored for years with the most prominent medical men, but none of them could cure me. I finally placed myself under the successful Dr. JONES' treatment, who has entirely cured me. I can advise all the afflicted to place themselves under Dr. JONES; as I have proven him to be a scientific man and a gentleman. J. C. PROCTOR, *near Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.*

Dr. JONES inserted an eye for me which moves and appears natural, and gives me no pain or inconvenience.

ALEXANDER STEWART, *Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.*

Dr. JONES operated on my right eye, which was badly disfigured. He has rendered the sight and appearance both natural.

JAMES KACY, *Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.*

I have been afflicted, and suffered more than a hundred deaths, with diseases that two thirds of the ladies are afflicted with. I had given up doctoring, and was pronounced incurable; and, hearing of and seeing so many wonderful cures which this skillful gentleman had performed, I was induced to carefully read his circular on both sides. I became convinced that he must be a physician of extraordinary attainments. I went to his office, found his diplomas there suspended, and everything as stated on his circular. I resolved to try Dr. JONES anyhow—though my friends tried to dissuade me. He appeared to be high in his charges, but I took treatment for six weeks. He is the cheapest and best doctor that I have ever met, for he has so perfectly cured me that I am a new woman. I had spent $7000 with other doctors, who did not cure me. I consider that what Dr. JONES cannot cure, can't be cured.

Rev. MRS. STILLMAN, *Punxsutawney, Pa.*

Dr. JONES cured me of rheumatism and deafness of twelve years' standing, after I had been pronounced incurable by the best doctors in the State.

ARCHY BALDWIN, *Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.*

One of my eyes has been, from my youth, very much turned *in and upwards*. Dr. JONES has made it perfectly straight.

MARY E. DONNELL, *Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.*

I have been so deaf that I could not hear long conversation without it was very close. I was troubled with a noise and continual roaring in my ears. Dr. JONES restored my hearing, and quite removed the singing in my head, in one hour. JAMES FITZGERALD,

Pleasant View P.O., Juniata Co., Pa.

I was troubled with fistula lachrymalis and watery eye. Dr. JONES has skillfully inserted a silver tube, which has helped my eye and, I think, in due time will remove the whole trouble.

S. NYE, *Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa.*

I have been badly afflicted for 9 years with polypus in the nose extending to the throat, so as to nearly suffocate me at times.—Our physicians had not the instruments to remove it. Dr. Jones did it skillfully in a few minutes.—MRS. R. EVANS, Ebensburg, Pa.

My eye was entirely run out from the effects of a hurt; the skillful Dr. Jones of N. Y., on June 17, put an eye in for me without pain, which cannot be distinguished from the natural eye.—WM. BURK, Ashland, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Both of my eyes were very much turned in since my birth (35 years). My sight was very much impaired and disfigured. Dr. Jones has operated on my eyes with perfect success, entirely removing the defect.—Mrs. M. TONNER, Williamsport, Pa.

My little boy's eyes were badly turned and disfigured. I took him to Dr. Jones at the American House, Pottsville, June 25, who perfectly straightened them both without my son's feeling it, in three minutes.—LOUIS MILLER, Donaldson, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

I have been badly afflicted mentally and bodily with fits which came on twice a day. I have doctored with many physicians, but none of them could cure me and I have been using Dr. Jones' medicines only three weeks and am perfectly cured. I cheerfully recommend everybody to Dr. Jones. I feel like and am a new person.—Mrs. SALLIE RIEVES, Pottsville.

Dr. Jones straightened my eye which was crossed for many years, in two minutes, and benefitted the sight very much.—JOS. DRUMHELLER Landingsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

One of my eyes has been turned inward for many years. Dr. Jones straightened it in two minutes.—Geo. MORT ASHLAND, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Dr. Jones straightened my eye which had been turned in for a long time in a few minutes.—Fis. KITTLE, Port Carbon, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

I have been badly afflicted with bone pains, Catarrh, and Bronchitis, and noise in the head for a long time. I could get no help from our physicians I have been under Dr. Jone's treatment for a short time and am rapidly improving. The rheumatic affection is gone; the trouble in the joints and bones which our doctors could not help the least, Dr. Jones has quite cured.—JOS. D. JONES, Pottsville.

MY daughter's eye was badly disfigured and impaired in sight. I took her to Dr. Jones on July 16th, who by an operation in a couple of minutes, entirely restored her eye in sight and appearance.—DANL McDONALD, Hazleton, Luzerne Co., Pa.

My eye was badly turned and disfigured. Dr. Jones made it perfectly straight in two minutes.—Miss Jane E. Caldwell, *Birmingham Hunt. Co. Pa. Spruce Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa.* Dr. Jones inserted an eye for P. McElroy and also one for B. Fitzpatrick—without pain to move and appear natural. I have been afflicted with deafness & treated with success by Dr. Jones.—JAMES H. WEBB, *Olivia, Blair Co., Pa.*

I have been afflicted with paralysis of long standing being treated with great success, improving and still under treatment of Dr. Jones.—MARY ANN E. MATTERN, *Colerain Forges, Hunt. Co., Pa.*

A LETTER ON CATARACT, BY DR. JONES.

By the majority of mankind, Cataract is supposed to be seated on the surface of the ball or outside of the eye; but it is within, near the middle of the ball, and is an opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, or of both. The crystalline lens is the size of an ordinary bean, double-convex, held in the centre of the eye by ligaments. In its natural condition it is perfectly transparent, so that the rays of light which are admitted through the pupil must and do pass through it before they can reach the optic nerve and its fibres, which enter the eyeball from the (posterior) back part of the eye; and when this crystalline lens loses its transparency—as it does in that condition of the eye called Cataract—then the rays of light cannot pass through it: hence, blindness of the eye must be the sequence.

Cataract may appear suddenly, but generally comes on gradually: the patient first begins to see things indistinctly, then objects assume a smoky appearance; then things look cloudy; finally the opacity of the lens becomes complete, and quite all the light is excluded from the sense of vision, and the patient is blind. This may come to pass in one eye or both. When one eye becomes blind from this cause, the other is apt to take on the same condition. CAUSES.—Many persons have a taint in the blood which produces Cataract (a peculiar diathesis); it is caused by mechanical injuries of various kinds; it is caused by the injudicious and ignorant use of drugs applied to the eye; it is produced every day by old fogies, charlatans, and other similar persons who style themselves Doctors; and even some good family physicians, without a knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, with more temerity than science, apply nitrate of silver, and many other remedies equally as injurious, which may not only produce Cataract, but generally leaves the cornea nebulous, causes the tunics to adhere, leaves specks on the eye, blunts the conjunctiva, produces thickening of the lining membrane. We can cure Cataract in some cases by absorbents; other cases require an operation, which we perform inside of two minutes, and with no more pain than the pricking of a pin. Specks on the eye are the result of inflammation of the mucous membrane, and the usual severe remedies applied to cure it. Our method of removing them is original, without pain or danger. Finally, with the superior advantages that we possess, the affections and diseases of the eye and ear are removed, and cured with a success hitherto unknown.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH, BY DR JONES.

1. OF THE HEAD.—Tingling, itching, with a sense of dryness and obstruction of the nose, sneezing, running of a watery secretion; as it progresses, the secretion becomes mucous, entire obstruction of one or both nostrils, hawking, tickling of the throat, coughing, &c. 2. CATARRH OF THE CHEST prevails as an epidemic sometimes, and is called influenza—with or without fever, and many of the symptoms just mentioned: there is oppression across the breast, rawness and burning of the throat, first dry, afterward a copious secretion of mucus, which may become opaque or frothy, difficulty of breathing, pain in the head, and dull feelings, a sense of soreness, extending under the breast-bone to the stomach-pit; the fits of coughing may occasion vomiting, oppression, prostration; as the disease progresses, the sputa becomes ropy and viscid. This disease is called the Grippe, by some. CATARRHAL INFLAMMATION of the eyes arises from colds, causes obstruction of the tear-passages, watery eyes, fistulala chrymalis, dimness of vision, &c.

SUPPRESSED CATARRH may produce inflammation of the lungs, brain, or eyes, or give rise to rheumatism, nervous disorders, weeping, moaning, tremors, and convulsions, drowsiness, chilliness, starting, twitching, palpitation of the heart, &c. When the frontal sinuses above the eyes, posterior and anterior nasal passages, become clogged up, and even the antrum or cavity of the cheek bone becomes filled or partly, it often produces a pressure on the nerves that supply these parts, and pains like the most excruciating neuralgia is the result. The disease follows the mucous membrane through the Eustachian tubes to all parts of the same membrane of the ear, causing hypertrophy of the drum, interferes with the functions of the glands of wharton, which secrete the wax: a dryness follows, hardness of hearing, roaring, buzzing, singing, whistling, cracking, the ringing of bells and similar noises, which vary, and which are simple effects; and when the cause is removed, the effects cease: this hardness of hearing increases by each additional cold; though not perceptible at the time, it cannot be denied, after the lapse of time.

Strabismus or Cross-Eyedness is a contraction of one or more of the muscles of the eye: it is remedied by dividing the muscle which is contracted, is attended with no danger, and is on the surface of the eyeball: we can restore all such cases to their natural appearance and sight in a few minutes.

The friends of progression and science, and of the afflicted, as well as those well-meaning persons who may have allowed their own egotism, or their neighbors' skepticism, to deprive them of the means of health, sight, or hearing, will be the gainers by carefully perusing both sides of this circular and handing it to their neighbors; and if either or any of you need the services of Dr. JONES, you will find him to be what his friends claim for him,—*a gentleman and a scientific man*, with *extraordinary* advantages in his specialty. And his professional trip to distant cities will bring his skill within the reach of suffering thousands who could not obtain it if they had to go hundreds of miles from home.—REV. HENRY KING, N. Y.

PERMANENT ADDRESS:—

JOHANNES A. JONES, M.D.
Jones' Eye and Ear Institution, at 218 West Fifteenth St., New York.

P.S.—*Please send this to an afflicted acquaintance.*

purchased 100,000 bushels of oats, for which I paid from twenty seven to thirty two cents per bushel; in addition to which I paid cartage and labor from boats and elsewhere, to the order of the government at thirty three cents per bushel—the price agreed upon with the Quartermaster.

On the 1st of October I received a telegraphic dispatch as follows:

Camp Lillie, Jefferson City, Oct. 1.—To E. L. Beard:—Brigadier General J. M'Kinstry directs me to order you to send, at once, one hundred thousand (100,000) bushels of oats, and a proportionate amount of hay—some part of both to-night by railroad, the other by boat. You will call on E. H. Castle for railroad transportation, and on Barton Abie for river transportation.

J. C. WOOD, Colonel and D. Q. T.

The hay cost me $17,$18, $19 and some of it $20 per ton. The price charged the government was $19 per ton. In pursuance of the above order I delivered hay and oats amounting to $31,292 57. After which the order was discontinued, as the Quartermaster found he could supply himself at Tipton at less cost.

It is, perhaps proper for me to state that the bids, under the advertisement referred to above having been ordered by General Meigs, were opened on the 25th of September, nearly one month *after* I received the requisition from Quartermaster M'Kinstry, and the average of the bids were largely over thirty three cents for oats and over $19 per ton for hay—showing that the price agreed to be paid me was not exorbitant. The lowest offer which was accepted, under General Meigs advertisement, was twenty eight and thirty cents per bushel for corn and oats—and I learn from the Quartermaster that but little has been delivered on that contract—that the contractor has failed to meet his engagements, and he has been compelled to get his supplies elsewhere.

E. L. BEARD.

Camp Correspondence.

CAMP CURTIN, Oct. 31, 1861.

EDITOR:—According to promise I seat myself to drop you a few lines, by way of giving you, and all the rest of our friends, the current news. My experience in camp life is not very extensive as yet, but so far the boys are all perfectly delighted, and when asked how they like it, are almost invariably heard to say, that they would not take a hundred dollars and return to their homes and the country stands in need of their services. We have now been in camp three weeks, the company has been well provided for, and is now making rapid progress in their drill. All are attentive to their duties, and though they were gathered up from different parts of the county, they treat each other as though they were brothers. The Captain, who had been absent for some days, returned yesterday, bringing some new recruits, and all hands are much pleased to see him as though he had been absent for months.

Adjutant Compher came in last night, bringing a fine looking set of men. His company numbers about 90. The Captain is a fine drill officer and a useful man.

The regiment is nearly full, and then farewell to the Curtain, and the old Keystone State, perhaps forever. But let that be as it may, we will not flinch from our duty but boldly go on to crush the enemy that would so ingloriously trample on our most sacred rights. And while we do this we will not forget our friends at home, especially those of Schellsburg, many of whom have already themselves the luxuries of life that they could forsake the soldiers happy.

There are about six or seven thousand men in Camp Curtin. Now companies and squads are coming in daily. It is now growing late and I will close. Will write you soon again.

Yours, &c., J. H. M.

☞Your love letter was received too late for insertion this week.

A CASE IN POINT.

A good many people are appalled at the prospect, should the war for the Union go on, we actually have negroes fighting beside white men against the Slaveholder's Rebellion, we refer to the Proclamation of that eminent slaveholding soldier, ANDREW JACKSON, calling the free men of Louisiana to arm for the defence of New Orleans, when threatened by a strong British force in December, 1814. Old Hickory always had a use for using any club that served his turn and where were heads that needed breaking.—Hear him:

Proclamation to the free colored inhabitants of Louisiana:

"Through a mistaken policy, you have been hereto deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

"To the blessings of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As sons, your country looks with confidence to your having adopted children for a valorous support, a return for the advantages enjoyed under a mild and equitable Government. As fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to defend the standard of the eagle to defend all that is dear in existence.

"Your country, although calling for your exertions does not wish you to engage in the cause without amply remunerating you for the services required. Your intelligent minds are not to be led by false representations. Your love of country would cause you to despise the man who would attempt to deceive you. In the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you. You, every noble-hearded, generous freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present conflict with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be given to you the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz.: one hundred and twenty-four dollars in money, and one hundred and sixty acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will be entitled to the same monthly pay and daily rations, and clothes furnished to any American soldiers.

"By enrolling yourselves in companies, the Major General commanding will select officers for you. Government from your white fellow-citizens. The non-commissioned officers will be appointed among yourselves.

"In this you regard will be paid to the feelings of free-born soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same camps, be exposed to improper comparison or unjust sarcasm.—Your distinct, independent battalion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided, receive the applause and gratitude of your country.

"I assure you of the sincerity of my attentions, and the anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country. I have communicated my views to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully prepared as to the manner of enrollment, and will furnish every necessary information on the subject. He address,

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General Commanding.

THURLOW WEED, in rehearsing the grievous sins committed by Gen. Fremont, reasserts the exploded theory that on assuming command at St. Louis, he took a house for his headquarters for which the Government is paying $6000. We have repeatidly stated that the house does not cost the Government a cent; that its use was tendered freely by a relative of Gen. F., and that it is nobody's business, under the circumstances, whether it was a brown stone front or a log cabin. Most of the accusations rehearsed by the venerable Thurlow, are of the same ancient character, and have been refuted time and again.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart

THURSDAY, 28TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: AND for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men, to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent, unruly rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

L. S. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-sixth. A. G. CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE New York *Times* was one of the papers which, in the outset of the attacks upon Gen. Fremont, was most bitter against him, but the report of Adjutant General Thomas has *converted* instead of confirming it. Speaking of that report, and of the vigilance exercised over the Press, it says.

"This vigilance has been highly praiseworthy, and has commanded universal admiration.—The Press has been quite content to surrender its independence, just as every citizen has willingly surrendered his personal rights, because the sacrifice was deemed essential to the public good. It could scarcely have been anticipated, however, that the Government itself would make to the rebels, voluntarily and intentionally, such a full, specific and unrestricted disclosure of its weakness as is contained in the private memorandum which Gen. Thomas drew up for the information of the President and Secretary Cameron. If any newspaper had told the world that a force, expected at once to attack the enemy, 'had no transportation,'—that 'not twenty in a hundred of their guns would go off,'—that the commanding officer was utterly incompetent—that the Union cause was hopeless in Kentucky unless 200,000 troops could at once be raised—that the young men were all Secessionists, and that no large body of troops for the Union could be raised in that State,—it would have been promptly denounced as disloyal if nothing more. Yet all these statements, and many more of the same character, are given to the world under the official sanction of the War Department. It is pretty clear that all the indiscretion of the country is not monopolized by the newspapers."

The *Times* also observes:

"A paper obviously published for a specific object, may be suspected of having been written for a specific object, and therefore unfairly. We are, accordingly, not surprised to find the report of Adjt. Gen. Thomas accused of inaccuracy, and that by witnesses of his own choosing, and whose testimony he proposes to report. E. W. Davis, Assistant Quartermaster under Gen. Fremont, has written a letter for publication, marking several palpable errors in Gen. Thomas' representation of his testimony, especially denouncing the report in regard to contracts for blankets.—These, it seems, were a compulsory purchase, and at a price so low as to preclude all idea of corruption; and it also appears that when the character of the goods was brought to the notice of Gen. Fremont, he at once ordered better ones, if better were procurable, to be at once substituted. The average price of these blankets was one dollar and forty cents."

DIED.

On the 4th of October, last, in Schellsburg, SARAH CLAAR, daughter of George and Mary Rock, aged 4 years, 3 months and 11 days.—On the 3d of November, last, in the same place, ANNIE SCHELL, daughter of George and Mary Rock, aged 6 years, 10 months and 2 days; both of Diptheria.

Within four weeks two lambs of the flock have been taken, by the Son of Man, from the pasture of grace to that of glory. Whilst it is hard to flesh and blood for parents to part with their little ones, yet what a comfort and blessing to know, that they have two little angels walking, hand in hand, the streets of the New Jerusalem. What an inducement for parents to love the Saviour, in truth and in deed, that they may have a good and sure hope of meeting them in glory. May it be so with the parents of these little ones.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. ANNIE D. SHUCK, Mrs. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
Mrs. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.

Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of real bargains. The old credit, *never* pay *system* having exploded for the present our terms will be—

CASH OR PRODUCE.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 8, 1861.

GO AND

C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods beught at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Law Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of King & Jordan, having been dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm by note, book account or otherwise, are hereby requested to call without delay upon A. King, at Bedford, and make settlement. Attention to this matter may save costs. A. KING,

Nov. 8, 1861. FR. JORDAN.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence: THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

TO CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.

Nov. 1, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 16th day of November 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 84 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house with kitchen attached, small spring house and stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Leonard May, John Metzgar and others, situated part in Juniata and part in Harrison Townships, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Conrad G. Stube.

ALSO,

The undivided two thirds parts of one lot of ground fronting on Pitt Street, in Bedford Borough, and extending back about 240 feet to the Raystown branch of the Juniatta River, and numbered in the general plan of said Borough, No. 195, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, and frame carpenter shop, adjoining lot of Andrew Middleton on the east, and lot of Eli Rouse on the west, situate in Bedford Borough, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Martin E. Bartgis.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 105 acres, more or less, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Simon Ritchey, Adam Hinish and others, situate in East Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of David Ritchey.

ALSO,

All Deft., Wm. Figard, his right, title and interest, in and to one tract of coal land containing 60 acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and log stable there on erected, adjoining lands of Wood, Devereux & Co., John L. Lane's heirs and others, situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Wm. Figard.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less, 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Boor, Moses Dicken, Jonathan Hendrickson and others.

ALSO, one tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining the above described tract, Jacob Boor, Jonathan Hendrickson and others.

ALSO, one other tract of land containing 76 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Oliver Henprixson, widow Brant and others, and all situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Smouse.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 76 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story rough cast dwelling house, spring house, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of James O'Neal, Elias Clarke and others; situate in West Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Christian Stoner.

ALSO,

One tract of mountain land containing 250 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Rollins, John Cessna, Esq., and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Robert Somerville.

ALSO,

By virtue of a special writ of Execution, upon a judgment in an action of ejectment, the following described real estate, to wit: Two lots of ground, situate in the town of Woodberry, in said County of Bedford; being lots numbered "seven" and "eight" in the plan of said town, bounded on the north by lots of John Diltz, on the south, by lot of Dr. Samuel Smith, and on the east, by main street, with a two story stone dwelling house, frame shop, bank barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of John and Patrick Burns.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT down for trial at November Term, 3rd Monday, 18th day, 1861.

Henry Smith et al	vs.	Reuben Smith
Catharine Fickes	"	P. W. Lawrence et al
H. Fluck's Exo'rs	"	Christ. Bowser
Caldwell, English & Co.	"	John Cessna Esq
" " "	"	O. E. Shannon Esq
J.C.M'Lanahan et al use	"	A. J. Snively Esq
B. Boyd et al	"	Joseph Sellers
Artemas Bennett	"	Wm. Oas et al
John Tredwell	"	Joseph Holler
Elizabeth Donaldson	"	Hezekiah Chaney
Catharine Tricker	"	George Tricker
Som. & Bed. T. R. Co.	"	Davis & Bowles
George Cartwright	"	John Cessna, Esq
Francis D. Saupp	"	Fletcher & Bannon
Sewell Stewart	"	Patrick Burns
D. Washabaugh	"	W Anderson's A'r et el
Daniel L. Martin	"	John Benser
Charles W. Colvin	"	Wm. P. Schell, et al
Adam Croyle	"	George Beegle
Catharine Beals use	"	Val. B. Wertz
Jacob Keely	"	David Patterson
Collins, Dull & Co	"	E. L. Anderson Esq
" " "	"	John Cessna Esq
" " "	"	Nicholas Lyons.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Proth'ys Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of R. H. Hutchison, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
JNHN W. SCOTT,

Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce. P. A. REED.

Nov 8, 1861.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE, COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.—zz

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for November Term, 3d Monday, 18th day, 1861.

John Smith, Esq., Thaddeus Hoenstine, Anthony Zimmers, Jos. Dull, Esq., John Feighter, Michael Naugle, Henry Guyer, Benj. Valentine, Robert Steckman, Asa Silvers, Tobias Snider, Joseph Mitchell, David Fluck, Henry Mower, Jr., Daniel Fletcher, John J. Potter, Wm. Lysinger, William T. Chapman, Esq., John Ford, Hiram Davis, Amariah Wilson, Michael Hartman, Wm. Rock, Jr., Hezekiah Barkman.

List of Petit Jurors, drawn for November Term, 3d Monday 18th day, 1861.

Daniel May, David Shank, Jeremiah Mentzer, Wm. Kiser, Jacob Harshberger, John Byers, Jr., John Bauman, George Diehl, Peter M. Barten, Bazel Browning, John Shafer, Joseph Snowden, George Blymire, Jacob H. Bunn, Abraham M. Piper, David Miller, Esq., Jacob Carshman, Samuel Nicodemus, Thomas Grove, Thomas W. Horton, Esq., Jacob Smith, Michael Shafer, Wm. Leary, Jackson Morgart, Daniel Imler, Hugh Wilson, James C. Devore, Samuel Mixel, Samuel Carpenter, Joseph W. Tomlinson, Henry Yont, John B. Fluck, Esq., Peter Hull, Philip Felton, James J. McIlhaney; George Glossen, John Cypher, Moses McIlvaine.

Oct. 25, 1861.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, about the 1st June, last, thirteen head of Sheep, all white, one with a bell on, several with horns—a piece out of the ear of each—no other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Oct. 25, 1861. SAMUEL CLARK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.

Oct. 25, 1861.—*

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing and trading under the name and title of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will call on J. M. Shoemaker who is authorized to settle the books and notes of said firm. All accounts not settled by the 1st of December, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. M. SHOEMAMER, & CO.

Bedford, Oct. 11, 1861.

A CARD.

The subscriber having purchased, the goods of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and in addition having received a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

he will sell strictly for cash or produce or on four months credit to good and punctual customers, at the old stand of J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Call, see and examine for yourselves at Anderson's Row.

Oct. 18, 1861. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

LADIES READ THIS.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just returned from the city with a new stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Plumes, Flounces, Rushes, Taps, Laces, &c.

Velvets of all colors, and velvet ribbons of all widths, corded silks and silks of every variety.—Ladies dress caps, black and white, also zephyrs and shetland wool of all shades, sewing silk of all colors, cheap for cash.

Ladies call and examine for yourselves, Store East Pitt St., opposite Mr. R. Fyan's.

Oct. 18, 1861.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all concerned that at the next Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned will ask to be discharged from their office, of Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Shartzer, dec'd.

JOHN NYCUM,
Oct. 18, 1861. JACOB SHARTZER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Elias Delt, Executor of John Snowberger, dec'd, to sell or mortgage the Real Estate of said dec'd. to pay debts, the undersigned, appointed to take the testimony and report the facts, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on the 11th day of November, 1861, at 1 o'clock.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Oct. 18, 1861. Auditor.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make papment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. SCOTT,
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22 1860.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, dec'd, by virtue of the power given to them by said will, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on

THURSDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER

A. D., 1861, at the late residence of said deceased, in said Township, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in said Township of South Woodberry, containing about

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ACRES,

being the mansion property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of David L. Replogle, Christian Koehendarfer and David Brumbaugh, with about 125 acres cleared and under fence. The improvements are a good Log Framed House, two stories high, with a frame kitchen attached, a large frame barn, a large wagon shed, a stone spring house, a frame blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, a smoke house, dry house, carriage shed and an orchard of very choice fruit. There are also upon the property a good stone tenant house and stable. It is one of the best and most completely improved farms in Morrison's Cove. The land is limestone and is in a high state of cultivation and is well watered having at least seven never failing springs upon it, and altogether the property is one of the most excellent and desirable in this section of the state.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, situate in said Township, containing about forty-four acres, adjoining lands of David O. Hoover, David Stuckey and others. This tract will be divided and offered in three pieces, or together to suit purchasers.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. Drafts of the lands will be exhibited, and the terms of sale made known on day of sale.

DAVID L. REPLOGLE,
JOHN L. REPLOGLE,
Executors of the last will, &c.,
of Richard Replogle, dec'd.

Oct. 25, 1861.

THE

ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY

OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR

RESTORING

THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.: Gents.:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, it is true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and answer invariably yes.—My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

AARONS, Run Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invainable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large medium, and small, the small holds ½ a pint and retails for one dollar per bottle; the mediums hold at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, N. York, 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggis and Fancy Goods Dealers.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

July5, 1861.

COURT PROCLMATION.

WHEREAS the Honerable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 18th day of Nov. next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, next, at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

The account of Daniel Young, Administrator of the estate of William Young, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd.

The account of David Miller, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Meichoir Fisher, late of Harrison Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Fisher, Guardian of Amanda Hammer, now Amanda Sleek, minor child of John Hammer, dec'd.

The account of Martin Boor, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Boor, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd.

The account of William Keeffe, Administrator, with the will annexed, of John Keeffe, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of Wm. Trout, committee of Nicholas Boor, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, for confirmation, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, next.

S H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Oct. 25, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matter of the citation to Jacob Biddle, Trustee of Peter Biddle, to file an account of his trust. The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to take the evidence, find the facts, and report the same to the aforesaid Court, will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where, all parties interested are notified to attend

JOHN PALMER,
Oct. 25, 1861. Auditor.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1, Anderson's Row

June 20, 1860.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No 199 BROADWAY, N. York.

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors,

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

June 28, 1861.

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $1.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.–tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office in the [illegible] story brick building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, [illegible] dec'd.

March 28, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.

C. M. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, inserted, regulated, &c., and all defective teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on E. st. Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, being the mansion place, containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, situate in Monroe Township, and County of Bedford, aforesaid leaving issue, ten heirs, or the children of heirs, to wit: Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died and afterwards was married with John Hall, and is now dead, leaving issue seven children, viz: Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah, Barbara, Abraham, and Nicholas Garlick, Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residing in Bedford County, except Daniel Garlick, whose residence is unknown, Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James G. McFarland, dec'd, John Sleighter, Daniel Sleighter, Louisa Anna, intermarried with Barclay Marcley, Matilda, intermarried with Sol. Feigit, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick, and is now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, Jos. Slighter, all residing in Bedford County and William Sleighter, residing in Blair County, California.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of October, 1861, when and where all parties may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 4, 1861.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All delinquent subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified, that they will be released from the payment of the 12 per centum interest chargeable under the charter of the Company, by making pay of the money due from them within thirty days from the 10th day of October, 1861; or by giving their notes payable with interest from date,

By order of the board, J. P. REED.
Treasurer.

Oct. 11th, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed to distribute the money arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Wm. May, hereby gives notice, that, he will for that purpose, meet the parties interested, at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday the 9th day of November, next, when and where all may attend.

JOHN MOWER,
Oct. 25, 1861. Auditor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend applying to the Orphans' Court, at next November term, for a discharge as administrator of the estate of Allen Conley, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

Oct. 25, 1861.–* URIAH CONLEY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on Saturday, the 24 day of Nov., 1861, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land, situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, warranted in the name of William Lane, March 16, 1802, containing 110 acres and allowance, &c.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate in the Township and County aforesaid, adjoining William Lane's tract, with 15 dwelling houses, one Foundry, one Machine Shop, one Saw Mill, one Colliery, one Blacksmith Shop, and other out-buildings thereon erected.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining Thomas Davis' tract, warranted in the name of John Chevington, April 1st, 1792; containing 83½ acres, and allowance. The improvements on this tract consist of a dwelling house, with 5 acres of ground cleared and under fence.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining the two last tracts above mentioned; warranted in the name of Joseph Williams, March 16th, 1802; containing 433 acres and 38 perches.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining Jos. Williams' tract, warranted in the name of Wm. Lane, August 12th, 1829; containing 168 acres and allowance.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining the William Lane tract, warranted in the name of Jos. Williams, March 14th 1807; containing 8 acres and 144 perches.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Isaac Grove, Joseph Williams and others; warranted in the name of Mordecai Williams, Aug 14th, 1790; containing 140 acres and 73 perches and allowance, the above mentioned tracts of land being on the east side of the Raystown branch of the Juniata River and containing about 1300 acres, be the same more or less, on this tract there is erected a dwelling house, and about 5 acres of ground are cleared.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Isaac Grove, and others, warranted in the name of Michael Sipes, 1793; containing 100 acres, more or less.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate on the west side of the Raystown branch of the Juniata River, in Hopewell Township, County aforesaid, opposite Hopewell Iron Works, warranted in the name of Frederick Swartz, dated Dec. 22, 1786; containing 91 acres and allowance. On this tract there is an apple orchard and about 80 acres cleared and under fence.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate on both sides of Yellow Creek, including month thereof, in Hopewell Township and County aforesaid, warranted in the name of James Piper, containing in all about 119 acres, the improvements on this tract consist of 5 houses, one grist mill, one barn, and 30 acres are cleared and under fence.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest, of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company of, in, and to, parts of several contiguous tracts of land, situate on Yellow Creek, Hopewell Township, County aforesaid, comprising a seat for water works, on Yellow Creek, aforesaid, and an oar bank on the River Mountain, being parts of several warrants, in the name of Hannah Montgomery, Robert Montgomery, Rebecca Monns, Stephen Kerr, Hunter, Decker, Lane, Griffith, Swartz, Forrester, and Hinish; containing 1850 acres, more or less, together with all their right, title and interest accruing, or that may accrue to them, under deed of William Law to Jonathan Lesley, dated the 19th day of November, 1830; on these premises there is erected a dwelling house, and 40 acres are cleared and under fence.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, to a certain parcel of land, in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, containing 25 acres, more or less, which Millikens and Benedict purchased by articles of agreement dated the 4th day of March, 1837, from Jacob Fluck, more fully described in agreement with Stephen Weimar, dated March the 4th, 1860. On this tract there is an ore bank

ALSO, all ore mines, ore leave rights and other mineral rights under the said article of agreement above mentioned; the above described property being known as the Hopewell Iron Works, embracing a water power of the Raystown branch with Furnace, Forge and Sawmill thereon erected

ALSO, all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said Township of Broadtop, on the banks of the Raystown branch of the Juniata, adjoining lands surveyed in the name of Montgomery and other lands of the said party of second part, containing 20 acres and 68 perches and allowance, &c., being the same tract of land which Henry V. Clouse, of Broad Top Tp., in the County of Bedford, Penn'a, and Barbara, his wife, by indenture dated the 6th day of August, 1856, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in and for Bedford County, record book, A. E., page 54, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1856, granted and conveyed to the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, their successors and assigns. The improvements on this tract consist of one house and stable, about 20 acres are cleared and under fence.

And all the above described property taken in execution as the property of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, and to be sold for cash.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 18, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 2d day of Sept. A. D., 1861, before the judges of the said Court—

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Eliza Colvin, late of Schelisburg Borough, deceased, to wit: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue, Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Martin and Edward Schell, the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian Robert M. Taylor, Esq., James resides in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte and Martin, reside in Ohio, and the others in Bedford County, Charlotte, intermarried with Martin Reiley, Eliza, intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., William, George M., Charles W., Margaret, intermarried with John M. Robison, Reuben and John E., all residing in Bedford County, to be and appear, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the third Monday, 18th day of November, next, to except or refuse to take the real estate, of said Eliza Colvin, dec'd, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of Partion or Valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, for that purpose directed or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 18th day of Sept., A. D., 1861.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

OATS WANTED.

5,000 BUSHELS OF OATS wanted immediately, for which the CASH will be paid upon its delivery at Camp Thomas, Cumberland, MD

H. K. BUTLER.
Quarter Master 2nd Potomac Reg. Home Brig.
Oct. 18, 1861.

Old Postage Stamps.

OLD postage stamps and envelopes, will be exchanged for new ones, at the Bloody Run Post Office, for six days from the date of this notice. After that time all letters with the old stamps upon them will be sent to the dead letter office.

ELI B. RAMSEY,
Oct. 18, 1861.–* P. M. Bloody-Run.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife, Rebecca, has left my bed and board without any just cause. I therefore warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

DAVID L. SUTERS.
Oct. 11, 1861.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Log Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

O. E. SHANNON.
Sept. 13, 1861.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, of Choicest Kinds.

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy

EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs.

ROSES of choice varities, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.
Sept. 20, 1861.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Oct. 17th Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, morals, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, of the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address,

CHARLES H GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

A *beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable for winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct. 4, 1861.

DWARF pear trees, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct. 4, 1861.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
April 13, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling.

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention.

JOHN LUTZ.
April 9, 1861.–z

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.
Aug 30, 1861

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

To the People of Bedford

AND

ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at Bedford Nursery, offers for sale at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, quince and dwarf pear trees of finest kinds, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, including Brinckle's Orange, Goosberries that will not mildew, cherry and dutch Currents, Strawberries, finest varieties, Grape roots of choicest kinds, Rhubarb and Asparagus, also Evergreen Vines and Creepers Roses, fifty varieties of perpetual bloomers of all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold for cash much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injuring them very much by exposure. The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate, and can be had fresh from the soil

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by back or otherswise. For further information address a few lines to

T. M LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Penn'a.

WANTED.

AN experienced workman will be given liberal wages and constant employment, in a wolen manufactory. if application be made immediately. One acquainted with all branches of the business is desired. A married man with a small family will be preferred. All letters, inquiring for further particulars, will receive prompt attention.

Address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

JOHN LUTZ.
Oct. 4, 1861–c

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at D Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9 1860.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct. 4, 1861.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain.* If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D Beegle, St. Clairsville.

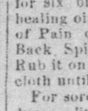
Nov. 9, 1860.

Drugs and Books.

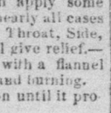
H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes. Hair Tonics. Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,



Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of mine in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY, *AND* SILVER-PLATED-WARE

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 8, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 8, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store, opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Cough Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him.

JOHN M'ELHANY.
June 21, 1861.–tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. or sale at this office.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.